密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXVIII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1924 NUMBER 13

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUEEDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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U. S. ATTITUDE TOWARD CHINA AS EXPRESSED IN RETURN OF BOXER MONEY

ACCORDING to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington appearing in the *China Press* for May 16 the resolution which passed the Senate and House of Representatives a week ago providing for the remission of the remainder of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity carries a recommendation that the money be used for "cultural and educational purposes as the President of the United States may direct." Another dispatch from Peking emanating in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs published in the *China Press* of the same day states that "it is understood that a joint commission will soon be organized in this connection with a view to discussing details as to the use of the money." Thus far the above is the only information available regarding the form of the resolution which passed both houses of Congress and is now waiting the signature of President Coolidge before becoming effective. The resolution as it was originally introduced in Congress read as follows: *"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to remit to China as an act of friendship any or all further payments of the annual installments of the Chinese indemnity—such remission to begin as from October 1, 1917, and to be at such times and in such manner as the President shall deem just."*

IN view of the interest aroused in Chinese and also in American and other foreign circles in China regarding the possible uses to which this money may be devoted and in methods which may be adopted for safeguarding the expenditure, it is fortunate that there is now available a copy of the *hearings* or testimony presented before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on March 31 and April 1 and 2 of this year, when the matter first received serious consideration. At the opening of the "hearings" Prof. Lucius G. Porter, of Columbia University but formerly of Peking University, said:—

"It seems to me the resolution is to be supported as an act of friendship toward China, in accord with the previous action in the remission of a section of the indemnity in 1908. The value that has come from that remission, through the use that the Chinese Government has made of those funds in sending students to America and in educational ways, has been so considerable that the British Government and Japanese Government, and some other countries, following the example of the United States, are considering the remission of their indebtedness, and in some cases have taken steps looking

to such remissions. Thus the friendship that the United States showed for China in 1908 has not only had the advantages that have come directly through educational facilities which China has developed by the use of the remitted funds, that friendship has also stimulated other acts of friendship by other countries, so that advantages of a very greatly cumulative sort will result. It seems to me that the United States could do nothing of greater importance at the present time than to show its friendship to China by making this further remission."

THERE then followed several questions by various Congressmen chiefly regarding the administration of Tsing Hua College in Peking and whether the Tsing Hua graduates had been able to accomplish much in improving conditions in China.

"Has Tsing Hua College had any perceptible influence upon the Government of China," asked one of the members of the Committee and to this Prof. Porter replied,

"It is rather too early for those particular students to have much influence upon the government. The institution as a whole has a certain influence upon the government. But for the most part, the graduates are still young men. They have not risen to the important positions in the government as may be expected of them in the future. On the other hand older men who were trained in America have a very great influence in the government. Such men occupy some of the most important posts. The influence of such men indicates what may be expected from the graduates of Tsing Hua College as they advance in experience and maturity."

NEXT there followed a considerable discussion regarding the advisability or propriety of Congress restricting the money to special uses in China. Prof. Porter explained that the original return of the indemnity in 1908 had been without conditions but that there may have been informal discussions with China regarding plans for using the money in the education of Chinese students in the United States. Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin then made the inquiry,

"It is your conviction that if this money were remitted it would be used by the Government at Peking for educational purposes just as the other part of the money has been used?" Prof. Porter stated his belief that "Chinese of the finest type and quality would see that the Government would make such use of the fund as would be really of reconstructive value in China."

Congressman Moore of Virginia then queried,

"You spoke of the Government of China. What do you identify now as the Government of China?

It was then explained that the Government of China was the Peking Government which the Powers have recognized. This was followed by two or three questions, "Is it stable?" "Do you call that a republic?"

DR. A. L. Warnshuis, secretary of the International Missionary Council of New York, in testifying before the Committee in part said:

"It seems to me, that this is a great opportunity for America to show her friendship for China and at the same time to help China to stabilize her Government and to develop a leadership which will make the Government effective in maintaining good order. I hope the assistance may be an offer of spontaneous generosity to China, made in such a manner as to leave no doubt of its friendliness.—I think we should make it perfectly plain that we are not seeking any direct benefits to American interests in return. They should be made to feel that it is done out of genuine good will and friendship."

Following this statement there was considerable discussion regarding the intentions of other foreign governments to use their shares of the indemnity in improving their positions in China and also regarding the powers of the President of the United States to see that the funds were properly used. Dr. Warnshuis then replied significantly:

"We may as well face the facts. There are military forces in China that are creating a situation that is very unsatisfactory, and we would not be satisfied to have any of this money used in support of the military forces in China. It seems to me that it would be fair that the President of the United States should have the power to veto such use of the money if proposed at any time. I do not imagine that China would ever suggest such a use of the money, but nevertheless this bill provides a safeguard against any use of that kind.—It seems to me that it will be necessary to determine first just how the money might best be used, and that would require an investigation. Moreover, I think there is an advantage in keeping the arrangement somewhat more flexible than it would be if the use of the money is determined by legislation. In the course of five years they might find that the conditions had changed, and that they would like to use it in some other way. The use of the money might be made to depend upon the adoption of plans that would insure the institutions functioning properly and producing good results. I think that those are questions that would need consideration and discussion, and that their consideration would only be possible after Congress had acted."

IN the course of testimony in support of the remission of the indemnity by Dr. Edward H, Hume, president of Yale College at Changsha, and Dr. William H. Foulks of New York City, there was considerable discussion regarding the political status of China and the relation of the students to the government. Dr. Hume in the course of his testimony said, "This further act of friendship on the part of the United States would strengthen China and aid her in a movement (education) that she is much further along with now than she was in 1908. We have simply got to stiffen her up for a little while longer, in order that she may overthrow militarism in time." And in the course of the questioning Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts made the query, "Is the influence of students in China as marked in political matters today as it has been in the past, and such as the Russian student influence was in the Czarist period?—Does the student influence go back to the period when there was an anti-Japanese movement, a boycott, etc., at which time it was said in the press that the student body of China were in favor of the 'China for the Chinese' movement? What is back of the student function in political matters today? What is the objective at this moment?" Dr. Hume replied to this,

"The China for the Chinese movement is strong and the student is the leader of it. In Peking, Nanking, or any other city you may choose to mention, whenever there is any political issue with England or any other country, or comment on some unfriendly act, the students would be the leaders in the movement to call public attention to it."

CONGRESSMAN Porter of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives who presided at the session of the Committee, was in China in 1920 as a member of a party of American congressmen who toured the country. In the course of the hearings he asked several questions.

"Do you believe that the Government of China, being now a republic, that China having established a Republic and being now engaged in attempting to maintain it, we should do more for her than when she was a monarchy, and encourage her for that reason?—The fact that the United States has always been on the dead square with China and never exploited China, and has never tried to take advantage of China in any way and has tried to help her suppress the opium traffic, might account for the

friendship of the Chinese people for the Americans, in view of some of the things that have occurred in the Orient."

Mr. Dwight W. Edwards, executive secretary of the Princeton-in-Peking Work and former secretary of the International Famine Relief Committee in Peking, spoke before the Committee in behalf of the Hwai Valley Conservation Scheme urging that the Boxer Indemnity be used in the form of a revolving fund for reclamation work. "I think those who are the friends of China at this particular time realize the danger from the viewpoint of the internal situation in China of an indiscriminate return of the Boxer funds, which would probably mean simply more funds to continue the unfortunate internecine strife that is going on there between the different military groups. It would simply tend to increase the disintegration and lack of stability of the Chinese Government at the present time, and that any use of it which would strengthen and help develop the Chinese people, give them stability, give them opportunities for progress and development, would not only be tremendously appreciated but would help to stabilize the conditions of China.—The project which we are considering first and have been working on has been the Hwai River conservancy project. It is a project that has been surveyed once or twice by the American agencies, like the Red Cross, and other American engineers. It is one of the rivers that flood and reflood every few years, and is one of the things which causes this constant recurrence of appeal to the American public for funds."

Congressman Browne of Wisconsin then asked the question,

"Is not that a private undertaking? Is not that a reclamation project and really one that concerns private owners, and would not that increase the rent the owners of this land would charge the tenants if it was improved?"

That other congressmen were not favorably impressed with the use of the money for the Hwai Valley scheme was also indicated by other questions.

Congressman Collins: "What do you think of the policy of this Government mixing in the domestic affairs of a foreign country? Do you not know that if we ever begin that kind of a policy in China or in any other country it is going to be just a beginning and will ultimately get us into trouble and possibly into war?—I mean the general policy of involving ourselves in the governmental affairs of other nations; and that is what we are undertaking if we start in a policy of reclamation in China, as I understand it."

Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin: "That is a very limited area where this project is being carried on, or would be a limited area in the event of more dikes being put in. China is an enormous country, hundreds of millions of people. If the money were used for educational purposes it might be used so that these educated people could go out into other parts of China and in that way help the whole country and all the people in it indirectly. Do you not think that the building of dikes had better be left for other money to accomplish and that our money ought to be used, if used at all there, for purposes more generally beneficial?"

PROBABLY the most significant testimony offered before the Committee was that of Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, chiefly for the reason that he represented in his statements unofficially at least the views of Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State. After explaining that it was also the intention of the British and Japanese Governments to return the money to China for "cultural purposes of mutual benefit," and that the "French Government had already taken the most definite action of any government thus far, the primary object being the rehabilitation of the Bank Industrielle, a French institution which went bankrupt and caused very heavy financial losses and great damage to French prestige a few years ago," Mr. MacMurray discussed the probable action in case the money were returned to China:

"We foresee that the process which will probably be followed—and I think that we can anticipate it with a good deal of confidence, from our experience of the way in which the Chinese generally conduct such matters, and from the intimations that have been gleaned by us—what will happen if this money is remitted is that the Chinese, doubtless through their Minister here, will approach us with a statement that they have such and such uses in mind. We feel that it is essential that we should leave the initiative to be taken by the Chinese. It is, of course, conceivable that some unacceptable purpose might be suggested. I do not think it is within the range of actual possibilities, but (simply to illustrate my point) if we were to suggest that that money be used to help the Chinese Government in meeting its budget deficit, I should feel that this Government should refuse to have anything to do with it; that the President in the exercise of the discretion which the bill gives him might well say that it did not interest us at all, simply to patch up a hole in the budget of the Peking Government. What they are likely to do—I think I may almost say what they seem sure to do—is to make us some proposal for a concrete work, whether cultural, industrial, or whatever it may be, of a sort that the Chinese Government could not undertake and that the Chinese people perhaps would not be in a position to undertake, which this would enable them to accomplish.

"It would then be simply a matter of an arrangement, with the Chinese Minister, or with any board or commission that might be designated for the purpose, to adjust the details by which the funds could be put into such hands that none of us need have any worry about their dissipation, that we would know that they were being devoted to the cultural or other objects that the Chinese had selected, and that this money, month by month accruing to us as a debt from the Chinese Government, would thereafter be spent honestly and efficiently for some object approved by the Chinese people and in the interests of the Chinese people."

AMONG others who testified before the Committee was Hon. L. C. Dyer, congressman from Missouri who has been in China on two or three occasions in recent years. Mr. Dyer urged the entirely new and constructive idea that after the American government had voted to return its share of the Boxer Indemnity that America should then propose to all the other governments that they also return their shares of the Indemnity and that the entire fund be lumped together into one sum and the expenditure be supervised by an international committee in some general development plan in China, educational, industrial and otherwise. Mr. Che-Chun Hsiang, a graduate of Tsing Hua College and now engaged in graduate study and research work in international law in America also testified before the committee chiefly along the line of expressing thanks to Congress for its interest in assisting China through the remission of the Boxer funds. There was also testimony by Miss Mary Elizabeth Woods of Boone University at Wuchang, who stated in her testimony that she had interviewed personally more than 400 members of Congress advocating a plan to use the money for constructing free public libraries in China. Dr. Ralph A. Ward, secretary for Eastern Asia of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Robert McElroy of Princeton University and now director of the China Society of America, also testified urging the return of the money to China at this time.

WHY SUN YAT-SEN FAILS*

LAST week's arrest of Hin Wong, a Cantonese journalist, by order of Sun Yat-sen's Constitutional Republic furnishes a fine close-up of why Dr. Sun fails. Preaching sometimes democracy sometimes Bolshevism, he practices tyranny. No wonder those whom he would win to his support, seeing his acts, find nothing to distinguish him from any other party in the saddle of power and accordingly give him only such support as he is able to compel. There is no rallying to Sun such as Mussolini and genuine leaders experience. Perhaps Sun really believes that he is the embodiment of democratic spirit. The fact is he is quite the reverse. He is a glutton for the enforcement of his ideas and his ideas alone. To this end he not only martyrizes millions of Chinese but himself as well. His own sacrifices tend to blind one to his selfish obsession and his colossal conceit. Democracy is not the rule of one man; it is government based on the average desire of a group of people. Many of the desires are low, many are high, according to different standards, but the average is unquestionably the most tolerable means of government to all concerned. On the opposite sides of circles surrounding this average are found idealists such as Sun Yat-sen claims to be and the dregs of humanity, the Bolshevists, and what-not, and their equi-distance from the medium point likens the possibility of their meeting. This has happened in the Constitutional Republic which, based on ideals of Sun results in Bolshevism and anarchy. The Canton government is far from democracy, which Sun, completely failing to understand or not desiring, certainly fails to practice.

A Cantonese, formerly a supporter of Sun Yat-sen, tells us of his present disgust with the southern leader. Sun is just now flirting with Bolshevik principles, chiefly with the hope of getting financial support from the Soviet government. We are told that the Cantonese would prefer General Chen Chiung-ming's rule in Canton but they are afraid to oust Sun, fearing that he will somewhere find the means to return again to Canton and cause disruption. What the Cantonese would best like to do is to drive both Sun and Chen out of the province and tell them to fight it out, leaving Canton free to elect its own officials in a truly democratic manner and run its own government. If the volunteer corps of Kwangtung province could be raised to sufficient strength, this ideal could be carried out; but Sun, seeing the danger to himself, refuses to allow the growth of the volunteer corps beyond a very limited point. There are a certain number in Canton who support Sun because Sun has everything belonging to them tied up in his success, and his failure means their ruin. Under such conditions, Sun Yat-sen maintains his slender grip on Canton.

SUN brooks no opposition. To differ with him is to be wrong. Criticism of himself or his ideals is treason. Hin Wong's individuality, his very composition which perforce makes him and his ideals distinct in degree from everyone else's, Sun's included, plus his courage to express himself, has caused Sun and his following to have the axe ready for Hin Wong whenever opportunity presented. Sun Yat-sen's reported death last week furnished the occasion. *Reuters* information was obtained through its Hongkong correspondent; but Hin Wong was charged with originating and spreading the rumor and he was thrown in jail. Whether or not Hin Wong thought Sun dead and spread his belief, we do not know. On Labor Day, May 1, Sun, speaking at three meetings, characteristically harangued his audiences for a total of nearly seven hours. He exhausted himself talking, and his wife called in a doctor who prescribed complete rest for a week. The public, kept in ignorance of this, certainly had some foundation for believing something had happened to Sun; and so the rumor started If any blame is to be attached for allowing this rumor to grow, it rests with Sun Yat-sen himself or those immediately surrounding him. When the latter were approached by press representatives asking about Sun, they were very evidently not satisfied with the persiflage given out. The string of deceits practiced on them in months passed gave ground for suspecting the truth concerning Sun's condition. Had Sun's staff used any discretion, they might well have arranged for certain pressmen to have looked in upon Sun for a few brief seconds and the rumor of his having brain fever and died would have been immediately dispelled. Instead, Eugene Chen, Sun's private secretary, met reporters and became indignant because his personal statement that Sun was alive did not carry the weight of conviction. Perhaps it was pique on the latter score, perhaps it was the sigh of relief throughout China which greeted the news of Sun's death, at any rate, Hin Wong was arrested and the last heard from him was an appeal to his friends for help as he was "in danger."

SUN Yat-sen's lack of sense in his treatment of Hin Wong, not only in the present instance but in the past, is typical of his failure. Instead of winning good men to his cause, his tyrannical acts set such men as Hin Wong against him. Hin Wong is a man of 37 years of age with a record behind him which makes his opinion worth listening to by even Sun himself. He was reared in the Hawaiian Islands, being graduated from Oahu college. Later he studied a year in Columbia university and then attended the school of journalism, Missouri university, from which he received a degree in 1912. For the past dozen years he has been prominently engaged in journalism, representing such media as the *Associated Press, Associated Newspapers,* and Chicago *Daily News* of America, and at present, *Reuters* and the *China Weekly Review* besides being for several years editor of the Canton *Times* and later editing papers of his own. In 1921 he represented China at the World Press Congress at Honolulu and from there went to the Washington Conference as correspondent for the Canton press. In Canton he has engaged in and headed many organizations for community welfare, being at present head of the boy scout movement there. While Hin Wong has never thrown down the gauntlet to Sun and placed himself in the position of fighting him and his cause, he has reported consistently the news, favorable and unfavorable, as it seemed to him, Sun Yat-sen tolerates no such fairness. One is 100 per cent for him right or wrong, or he is a traitor. Hin Wong has faced many court martials of Dr. Sun's crowd and was once before arrested. This time, his friends fear that Sun will try to finish him once and for all. We will not impute Sun with the brutality for which Chinese jails in general are abhorred. However, knowing well what Chinese soldiery is capable of and well aware

Editor's Note:—Mr. Hin Wong, Chinese journalist at Canton was arrested on Friday, May 16, by the Canton Military officials, charged with writing articles detrimental to the interests of the Canton government. Mr. Wong among other newspaper connections is correspondent for the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW at Canton.

Mr. Hin Wong

of the slender control Sun Yat-sen exercises over his soldiers, grave concern is felt for his safety. If the report is true that Sun intends to banish him from Kwangtung for ten years, in view of Hin Wong's wife and five children and his business, we consider that sufficiently tyrannical; but general confidence in Sun has reached so low an ebb that even worse is feared for Hin Wong in the clutches of his enemy.

IN dealing with Hin Wong, it is really Sun Yat-sen whom the world will judge in the light of the treatment accorded. Hin Wong's case merely furnishes the setting for Sun to unfold himself. So far, Sun has not helped his cause. If, instead of reading in the papers that Sun had arrested Hin Wong, people had read that he had called him to his home or office and kidded him a bit about getting off on the wrong foot and said, "Now look here, young fellow, next time you think I'm crazy or dead, I give you *carte blanche* to come and see me or my remains and judge for yourself," how different would have been the impression of Dr. Sun and his cause. That is just where Sun fails. Instead of conducting himself like a democratic human being, he flies into a rage at the least untoward occurrence, and, throwing off all guise of liberalism or democracy, reveals the inner man—the tyrant.

American Navy Y Renders Signal Service

During the first 30 days following the arrival in Shanghai of detachments of the U. S. Navy Asiatic Squadron, the middle of April, over 43,000 visits have been paid to the Navy Y by men from the ships. Nearly 20,000 meals were served sailors, 4,000 lodgings for the night taken, and 36 entertainments were attended by over 9,000. The Navy boys in port during the month varied between 2,000 and 4,000, so that the percentage of them making use of the Y figures out greatly to the credit of the institution.

American Policy Since the Washington Conference

BY YIN-CHIEH JAO

Editor's Note:—This article dealing with America's Policy toward China Since the Washington Conference by Mr. Yin-chieh Jao was awarded first prize in an annual essay competition at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. The prize amounting to G.$50 is offered by the China Weekly Review. Mr. Jao is a native of Peking and is a student this year in the Missouri School of Journalism.

THROUGH the recent developments China was again brought to the forefront before the world. America's position was a difficult one. She was severely blamed by American residents in China for inaction, and, at the same time, she was being carefully watched by the whole world. In order to understand better America's position in regard to China from the time of the Washington Conference to the present crisis, it is necessary to recall some of the historical facts that shaped America's policy.

In discussing America's policy in China the first consideration that presents itself is the famous open door policy. It was Secretary John Hay who, in the dreary winter of 1899 and in the still more dreary period of China's existence, saved the whole situation by sending out the "Hay Notes", the basis of the open door policy. The policy was based upon the principles of justice and equal opportunity in China, which have ever since been the essential features of America's policy toward China.

The open door policy, as formally declared by Secretary Hay, did not include anything like a treaty. The powers were not by any means bound to obey it. Consequently, the policy was first violated by Russia. Russia was fast followed by Japan. The death knell was finally sounded by Japan's twenty-one demands to China in 1915. With the signing of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, by which the sponsor of equal opportunity recognized the "special interests" of Japan in China, the open door policy became virtually a dead record.

After these vicissitudes of the open door policy, there came a period of its revival—the Washington Conference.

The keynote of the Washington Conference was voiced by President Harding in his opening speech on December 12, 1921, when he said: "The world opinion is made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it." With regard to China, the conference did indeed grant the justice and righted a great wrong.

The various provisions and resolutions regarding China were assembled in the Nine-Power Treaty Relating to Principles and Policies to be Followed in Matters Concerning China, signed on February 6, 1922. While not attempting to discuss the treaty in detail, let us review some of its more important accomplishments.

The treaty provided that the contracting powers, other than China, agree to respect "the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China"; agree not to create spheres of influence; and agree to uphold the principles of equal opportunity. It created a special conference for the revision of Chinese tariff. It provided for a commission to inquire into the present practice of extra-territorial jurisdiction with a view to relinquish the rights. The conference caused the powers to withdraw part of their troops within Chinese territory and abolish their postal agencies. Japan was made to withdraw its rights in Shantung province.

It is clear that the whole work of the conference, so far as it concerned China, was centered upon the single idea of reaffirmation and definition of the open door policy. The American delegate, in reporting to the President, has truly said:" Through this treaty, the open door policy of China has at last been made a fact." In another phase, the conference marks the height of America's friendship toward China. America again stood up as the champion of international justice. About a year later, however, a series of events that developed in China put the Washington Treaty to a serious test.

The first of these events is the Coltman case, in which an American merchant, Charles Coltman, was shot and killed in Kalgan. It appeared that the killing was the result of Coltman's attempt to smuggle silver out of Kalgan in violation of an embargo law. The Secretary of State, apparently forgetting that the Chinese law is, or should be, as supreme as the American law, approached the case with an iron hand. A note was sent to the Chinese government demanding, among other things, the freedom of Americans to transport silver independent of embargoes and local regulations.

The Hughes' demands at once created a strong sensation in both countries. An apprehension of change of American policy swept over China like a winter storm. The Chinese began to doubt the sincerity of the American government in upholding the principles of justice toward China. This case was, however, peacefully settled without greatly disturbing the relationship of the two countries.

While the Coltman case was still fresh in the memories of the two countries, another one of far greater importance, which nearly brought China back to the dark period of the Boxer Rebellion, took place, the Lyngcheng Bandit Outrage.

An express train on the Tientsin-Pukow line was held up by a group of bandits on May 6, 1923, near Lyngcheng city, Shantung province. Hundreds of passengers were captured, among whom were scores of foreigners, including seven American nationals. The captives were marched in their scanty night clothing through the country, carried to the bandits' stronghold, maltreated and held for ransom.

The outlaws considered the foreign prisoners as valuable means to exact demands from the Peking authorities. The Chinese government was utterly powerless in the situation. The Peking diplomatic corps held the Chinese government in its grip and demanded that it rescue the foreign captives "at any cost." For the first time, the government of a sovereign nation was at last made to stoop down to negotiate with bandits for the release of prisoners. The captives were finally released on June 13. The Peking government agreed to pay the bandits $135,000 and recruit them into the regular Chinese army, the latter provision being guaranteed by the same diplomatic body that has repeatedly urged China to cut down her standing army.

The Lyngcheng affair was by no means closed. A more dramatic episode followed. If was given great publicity all over the world. By some it was construed to mean an anti-foreign movement of the Chinese or the decline of European prestige in China. The real significance of the event is, however, the weakness of the central government and the irresponsibility of local authorities. The situation was further complicated by many defaults on foreign loans invested in Chinese railways and the many local outrages. As a remedy a note was sent to the Chinese government by the diplomatic body, demanding damages of foreign captives, punishment of local officials and guarantee for the future. The guarantee for the future, as planned by the diplomatic body, consisted in a railway police for all Chinese railroads, entirely officered by foreigners, and a sort of international receivership for the defaulting roads. It was chiefly this latter demand that threw a cloud of pessimism over China.

Meanwhile, press and diplomatic propaganda, ever existing in that country, showed its teeth. Foreign intervention has for many years been the haunting ghost of the Chinese. Who was behind this plan to control Chinese railroads? The propagandists pointed to America. The continued silence of the Washington government lent them additional force. The resolutions of the American chambers of commerce in China, recommending drastic measures, still augmented the tenseness of the situation.

The nightmare was soon dispelled by the assertion of President Harding, through the *United Press* cable to China, opposing anything like foreign intervention. That America was not in favor of the proposed scheme was clearly stated by American Minister Schurman, who, in an interview with a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, said: "China is a sovereign nation. When an outrage occurs in the country, it devolves upon that country to find means to protect its citizens."

This attitude of the Washington government was essentially wise. America called the Washington Conference and signed in good faith the treaty guaranteeing China's integrity. There is no alternative but to stand by it. Nor could the government be too much blamed for lack of action. The chaotic condition in China made every constructive remedy impossible. This explains why the American government rejected the naval demonstration suggested by Great Britain. Anything approaching foreign intervention might easily arouse the already latent anti-foreign sentiment and throw the whole country into anarchy or Bolshevism. This is not only contrary to the letter and spirit of the Washington Treaty, but also directly detrimental to American interests in the Far East.

The Lyngcheng affair was finally closed by the acceptance of the note of the diplomatic body by President Tsao Kun. The Chinese government agreed on the indemnification of the sufferers, the dismissal of Governor Tien Chun-yu and several other officials, but refused to commit itself to the suggested scheme for railway guards with foreign officers. In the meantime, the Chinese government worked out a plan for reforms of railway policing.

Such is the situation as it now stands. As to what the American policy toward China will be in the future, it is hard to guess. Politicians and statesmen are too busy with other things. President Coolidge, in his message to Congress on December 7, 1923, aside from stating generally his principle of justice and service in foreign affairs, did not mention his Oriental policy. However, it is fairly generally accepted in the United States that the best and wisest policy toward China is to maintain the traditional policy and to keep strictly to the Nine-Power Treaty.

America's interest in China is chiefly commercial. It is easier to get money from a strong and friendly people than from a weak and hostile one. With the Chinese railroads or anything controlled by a foreign nation, America has nothing to gain and has everything to lose. America's policy of justice and friendship to China is the product of more than a century's tradition. The Washington Conference was called "under the impulse of world public opinion." Unless the public opinion of America and of the world demand the contrary, the United States will stand by the letter and spirit of the Washington Treaty and the time honored open door policy.

Agricultural Colleges in China

(*From the Chinese Economic Monthly*)

MUCH interest is being taken throughout China agricultural education. In spite of political uncertainty and lack of funds for education there has been marked progress during recent years. The most advantageous lines of procedure are clear but it is not easy to bring about such co-ordination as will assure the presentation to the country of a unified program. Nanking should prove the center for such co-ordination, for in that city are leaders of thought and action in both national and missionary agricultural education.

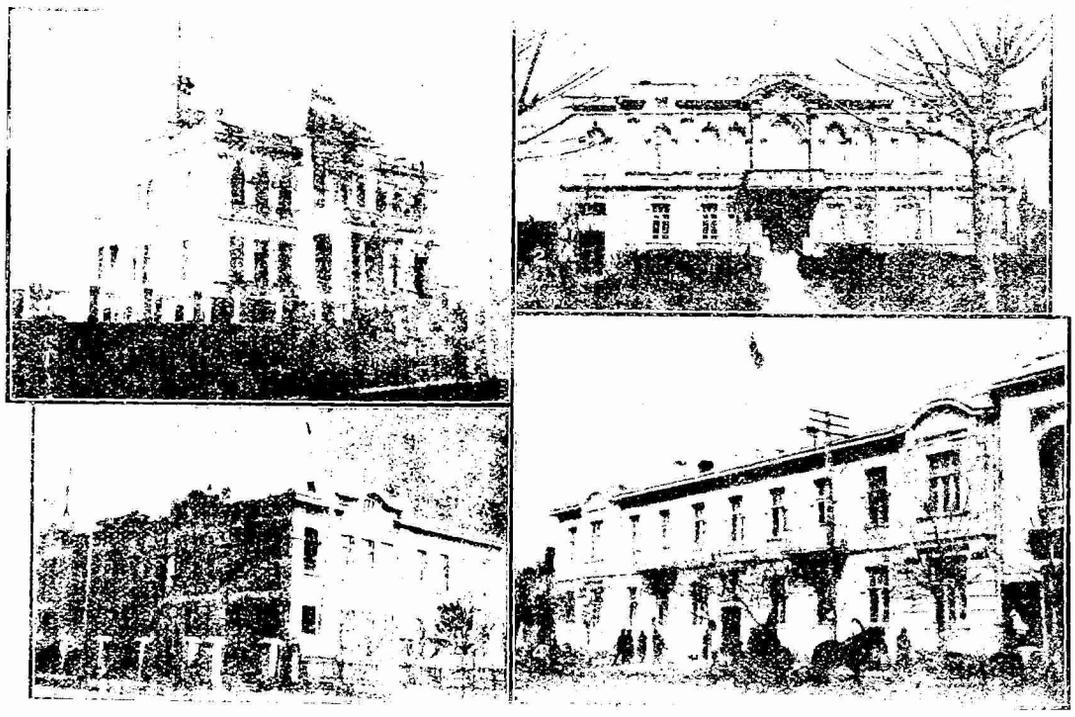
Last June a six-year review (1917-1923) was issued in English by the College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, Nanking, maintained by the Chinese government. The scope of this college includes instruction, research and extension. Its aim is to promote the agricultural welfare of the farming population of the southeastern provinces. It has a personnel of about twenty-six professors and more than twice as many assistants. For the fiscal year 1920-1921 the total funds available for operating expenses amounted to $98,070 of which $78,304 was apportioned for budgeted expenditure and $19,766 for extraordinary expenditure. This college has been especially fortunate in the support it is receiving from business interests in China, including the Shanghai Flour Mill Association, the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association, the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, the Tung-Tai Reclamation Company, and Shanghai bankers. It is also liberally supported by the Kiangsu provincial government. At the time the report was written the college valued its equipment at $30,000, not including books and general museum material. This college has now been designated by the provincial government to act as the central agency for the control and promotion of agriculture in Kiangsu province, and an annual grant of $50,000 has been made for this purpose.

Departments for Study

The college has departments of biology, agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, plant pathology, entomology, and utilization of farm products. At present it has one central experimental station and at least nine substations, totalling about 3,800 mow (approximately 650 acres) of land. The central station, at Tashengkwan, about 15 miles west of Nanking, has an area of 1,800 mow of fertile land on the Yangtze river. Professor C. C. Yuen, formerly of the Kwangtung Experimental Station, is the director. He has five assistants under his supervision. The substations are designated for different experiments. The first is for animal husbandry and floriculture, the second for wheat, the third for fruit and vegetables, and the rest of the stations are devoted to the growing of cotton.

The University of Nanking, a missionary institution, is issuing a series of agricultural and forestry notes. It is stated in the introduction of the report: "By means of institutes, exhibits, plays and demonstrations we have got into and next to the rural communities more than before. We are more surely and in more ways becoming linked up with general missionary interests in rural affairs." This University receives grants from missions and recently has received a fund of U. S. $700,000 for famine prevention work from the American Committee for the China Famine Fund. In its sericultural work it is receiving support from the Silk Association of America. Cornell University has

NEW AMERICAN CONSULATE NEEDED AT HARBIN TOO



The above pictures are of Consulates and consular residences in Harbin. 1. Residence of Japanese Consul General, government owned. 2. French consulate. 3- British Consulate. 4. The American Consulate occupies the upper floor, one-half for office and one-half for residence. A Russian doctor occupies half of the ground floor as office and residence, and an American business man occupies the other half. As everywhere else in China, the American consulate in Harbin is the least expeditious and dignified of all the consulates.

recently decided to develop missionary work in China in co-operation with Nanking. Nanking has also instituted a one-year short course in agriculture and has just inaugurated a special training course for rural teachers. The faculty has been greatly augmented during recent months and is accomplishing much more research work than ever before.

Universities

Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry has departments for agricultural economics and farm management, agronomy, bacteriology, botany, cotton improvement, forestry and sericulture. This college, like most colleges of agriculture in China, is in need of more land. It has approximately seventy English acres under cultivation in the city of Nanking. Outside the city on its Tai Ping Men farm it owns about thirty-five acres, and in addition rents three tracts totalling about seventy acres. The inventory of the College of Agriculture and Forestry totals $38 507.61. Government co-operation received by Nanking is in the form of scholarships: from Shansi province 14 students, Anhwei eight, and Shantung three. The college lists a personnel of faculty and officers totalling 38 of which 27 are doing full time work in agriculture. There have been several additions to their staff recently, Mr. R. H. Porter from the Iowa State College of Agriculture, and Mr. M. Leslie Hancock of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Porter will work in plant pathology and Mr. Hancock in horticulture.

Peking is following in the footsteps of Nanking and Canton, and within five or ten years an efficient agricultural organisation will be accomplished. About a year ago government agricultural college education was reorganised in Peking. Dean P. W. Tsou of the College of Agriculture of the National Southeastern University helped in this reorganisation. This College is known as the National Agricultural College (國立北農業大學) and started with a staff of about 40 men, ten or twelve of whom were graduates of western American agricultural colleges. Mr. S. H. Taam was released by the Lingnaam Agricultural College for a time to help in the organisation of the animal husbandry work, and the Kwangtung College of Agriculture sent Mr. T. T. Chang and Mr. P. F. Shen. The National Southeastern University also sent some of its men to Peking to assist in these developments. This college has now been closed owing to general unfavorable political conditions and lack of funds, but land has been secured and a yearly budget of about $100,000 has been drawn up. It is proposed to have one main station and two sub-stations with a total area of land of about 5,000 mow (about 800 acres). There is also an agricultural experiment station outside Hsichihmen, Peking.

A little over a year ago the North China Agricultural Association was organised to promote agricultural science and the development of rural education in China. The Executive Secretary is Professor Walter E. Chamberlain, head of the Department of Agriculture, Yenching Univerity, Peking. Several profitable conferences have been held, and this year the Association intends to conduct a survey of conditions prevaling in certain agricultural districts in North China. This will be the first of a series of surveys.

The department of Agriculture of Yenching University has been making steady progress since its organisation in 1921. The China Famine Commission recently allocated $225,000 gold for famine prevention work. In addition the department is planning to appoint additional instructors in horticulture, animal husbandry, and agronomy. The department has under cultivation this year more than 1,500 mow (250 acres) of land. At the Nanyuan experimental farm of over 1,200 mow, corn, wheat, kaoliang, millet, alfalfa, sweet clorn, sweet potatoes, and buckwheat are being raised. The department has seven green houses with horticultural gardens which are conducted on a commercial basis. At Taitien, near the new site of the University, varieties of garden crops are grown, and there is an experimental cannery here. This year over 5,000 cans of tomatoes were canned.

Practical, Profitable Farming Taught

The plan of the department is to develop its work on a practical basis and to conduct its various enterprise on a sound commercial basis. In this way students learn agriculture on a practical farm run under profitable management. At the completion of the four year course students are granted the degree of Bachelor of Science. In addition to the work of the classroom, students must satisfy farm practice requirements. During the first two years of the four year course the students devote their time to fundamental sciences, such as chemistry and biology. The last two years are devoted to agriculture. It is thus planned to turn out practical farmers and estate managers, agricultural teachers and experimentalists, extension demonstrators, etc.

The department has been presented with cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry from some of America's finest breeding establishments. Arrangements are now being made in America for shipping these animals to Peking. After their arrival it is intended to establish a commercial dairy for the purpose of furnishing a source of pure milk supply for Peking. Farm machinery is to be obtained also from some of America's leading manufacturers. It will be used to determine what types of foreign farm machinery can be used to advantage under Chinese conditions.

At one experimental station such subjects as seed selection, crop acclimatization, testing new varieties, the study of plants adaptable to famine conditions and the improvement of the native Chinese yellow corn are being investigated. A chapter of the World Agricultural Society has been established at the University. This chapter was the first to be organised in China, and is used by the students as a means for discussing agricultural problems.

Canton is a third center in China where agricultural education, research and extension is being developed. A recent publication says: "In 1893 a missionary conference created a committee of the Farmers' Association to stimulate agricultural interests in China along Western lines. The engaging of a European professor of agricultural science to teach in mission institutions was advocated." Kwangtung

was one of the first provinces in China to establish a government agricultural experimental station which has continued under more or less adverse political conditions to the present time. This institution is known as the Kwangtung Agricultural College and Forestry Experiment Station. (廣東地方農林試驗場)

In connection with this station there has been established an agricultural school known as the Kwangtung Agricultural College (廣東公立農業專門學校) which has never attempted work of college grade leading to a science degree in agriculture, but has admitted students from district schools. This institution offers courses in general agriculture and forestry. The instruction has always been entirely in Chinese. The station had an annual budget of about $50,000 and the College about $20,000, local silver. Since the work of the station has been discontinued plans are being prepared to enlarge the College budget to include the station. Steps are being taken to raise the Agricultural College strictly to college grade. Formerly there were agricultural high schools at various places, but these have been discontinued.

Lingnaam Agricultural College

The present situation in agriculture at Canton is somewhat different from that at Nanking and Peking. The College of Agriculture of Canton Christian College, known as the Lingnaam Agricultural College (嶺南農科大學), is largely an indigenous undertaking. It has been fostered and developed by the Cantonese and is not directly under Western control. However, its affiliation with the Canton Christian College makes possible efficient co-operation with Western business and missionary interests. The object of this board of managers, with the sanction of the trustees of the Canton Christian College, is to organise a full College of Agriculture which shall maintain a high standard of agricultural research and efficiency. This board supervises the work of the College of Agriculture and plans necessary extensions. It is responsible for maintenance and decides the annual budget. The board has land holdings adjacent to Canton Christian College on which it is developing its college. This development is fostered by an agreement entered into with the trustees of the Canton Christian College and in line with plans for a university federation at Canton. It holds all wnd and property of sub-stations of the College of Agriculture which may be established on areas far removed from Honglok, the present site of the college.

The Lingnaam Agricultural College has outlined a program calling for desirable expenditure over a ten-year period which it has presented to its board of managers. Several years ago the Kwangtung provincial government promised $100,000 annually for current expenses and $300,000 for land, buildings and equipment. After several payments the province was torn by political disorder and this source of income was cut off for the time being. It is encouraging, however, that the board of managers have provided the funds whereby it has been possible for the College of Agriculture to continue with a budget of approximately $100,000, local silver, for 1922-23 and $87,000 for 1923-24.

The present purely agricultural staff consists of nine American graduates in agriculture and two men trained at the Kwangtung Experimental Station. Much of the general science instruction is carried on by the staff of the College of Arts and Science. The college has more than a hundred acres of land under cultivation, not including the campus of the College on which it is assembling a representative collection of plants. More than a hundred men are employed on the farm or in business undertakings connected with the college. For administrative purposes the college has been organised into four divisions: education, research, extension and business. Five departments have been organised to date: animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture, agricultural manufacturing and sericulture. The college is receiving liberal support from both Chinese and Western interests.

Other Institutions

The institutions above-mentioned are not the only ones at work in China in the field of agriculture, but are those which are most strategically located for the initial steps in a constructive all-China program. Ultimately each province will establish some agricultural work and certain advances have already been made in this direction. In Shantung there is the Shantung Pongee Silk Experimental Station (山東野蠶絲試驗場) at Chefoo and the Shantung Agricultural School (山東農業學校) at Tsinanfu. Kiangsu province has three agricultural high schools closely affiliated with Southeastern University, and Anhwei has two. There is an agricultural technical school in Honan and others in a few other provinces.

Western China offers tremendous possibilities in agriculture and in any comprehensive national program must not be forgotten. Chengtu is in line with Nanking, Peking and Canton as an important center for agricultural education. The West China Christian University at Chengtu is working on a program of rural improvement. The report of the China Educational Commission of 1921-22 points out: "The province of Szechwan is in itself an empire, the bulk of its population are farmers, and it would seem inevitable that this dominant interest of the people should be recognised; but it might be wise to build a first-class middle school of agriculture before attempting work of college grade." Climatic and general conditions in West China are not unlike those of Kwangtung. West China is producing crops very similar to those of South China and under methods not unlike those found in the southern provinces. For example, Szechwan is growing citrus fruits and even, to a limited extent, the lychee, a fruit whose range is very limited. With a wide expanse of undeveloped land, fertile soil and climate that permit cultivation throughout the year, both West and South should be developed as rapidly as Central and North China. The following lists are intended to give an idea of the extent of agricultural education and improvement organisations in China.

Agricultural Institutions in China

The following list does not include institutions, experimental stations and schools devoted to afforestation or mulberry tree cultivation.

Government Agricultural Institutions:

Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking.

Provincial Industrial Commissions at Tientsin, Chihli; Tsinan, Shantung; Taiyuan, Shansi; Kaifeng, Honan; Sian, Shansi; Lanchow, Kansu; Mukden, Fengtien; Kirin, Kirin; Wuchang, Hupeh; Changsha, Hunan; Nanking, Kiangsu; Hangchow, Chekiang; Foochow, Fukien; Anking, Anhwei; Nanchang, Kiangsi; Chengtu, Szechwan; Canton, Kwangtung; Kweilin, Kwangsi; Kweiyang, Kweichow; Yunnan, Yunnan; Tihwa, Sinkiang and Tsitsihar, Heilungkiang.

District Industrial Commissions at Jeho, Jehol Special Administrative District; Kalgan, Chahar Special Administrative District and Kweisu, Suiyuan Special Administrative District.

Metropolitan Industrial Commission at Peking.

Central Government Stations, Bureaus and Schools

(There are industrial promotion offices in practically every city and town.)

Central Agricultural Experimental Station, outside Hsichihmen, Peking, known to foreigners as the Zoological Park.

Central Weather Bureau in the above station, with branches at Kweisui, Suiyuan; Paoting, Chihli; Tsinan, Shantung; Tientsin, Chihli; Taiyuan, Shansi; Kaifeng, Honan; Canton, Kwangtung; Kirin, Kirin; Chengtu, Szechwan; Nanking, Kiangsu; Anking, Anhwei; Changsha, Hunan; Nanchang, Kiangsi; Hangchow, Chekiang; Siangyang, Hupeh; Kwei-yang, Kweichow; Yunnan, Yunnan.

Three Cotton Experimental Stations under control of Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Chengting, Chihli; Nantungchow, Kiangsu; and Wuchang, Hupeh. 1 Tea Experimental Station under same control at Kimen (祁門), Anhwei. 1 Agricultural College, outside Ping-chih-men, Peking. 1 Agricultural and Forestry School near the Central Agricultural Experimental Station. In several instances the mail address is given.

CHIHLI:—Provincial Agricultural Experiment Station, under Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Kaoyang (高陽), Suanhwa (宣化), Pingshan (平山), Yichow (易州), Tehsien (磁縣). Agricultural College, with extension department, Tsingyuan (清苑).

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT:—Agricultural Schools at Hwanytsun (黃村), Shunyi (順義), Wutsing (武清), Sanho (三河), Chihsien (薊縣).

FENGTIEN:—Provincial Agricultural Station, under Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Mukden, Faku (法庫), Kwantien (寬甸), Kangping (康平), Fengcheng (鳳城).

KIRIN:—Provincial Agricultural Station. Under Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural School, Kirin.

HEILUNGKIANG:—Land Reclamation Bureau, head office, Tsitsihar. Land Reclamation Bureau, branch. Tungho (通河). Land Reclamation Bureau, branch, Lungcheng (龍城). Provincial Agricultural Schools. Tsitsihar, Anta (安達), Hulan (呼蘭), Chaochow (肇州), Lungkiang (龍江), Lansi (蘭西), Payien (巴彥), Chaotung (肇東), Paichwan (拜泉).

SHANTUNG:—Land Reclamation Bureau, Yuncheng (鄆城); Chanhwa (霑化); Yangchow (楊州); Kwangyi, (廣饒); Wutai (無棣); Litsing (利津); Agricultural College, Tsinan. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Yitu (益都), Szesui (泗水), Changchiu (章邱), Tseyang (滋陽), Nuhsien (曹縣), Linyi, Pingtu (平度), Chanhwa (霑化), Kwantao (館陶), Jihchao (日照), and 30 other cities. Provincial Agricultural Association, Tsinan.

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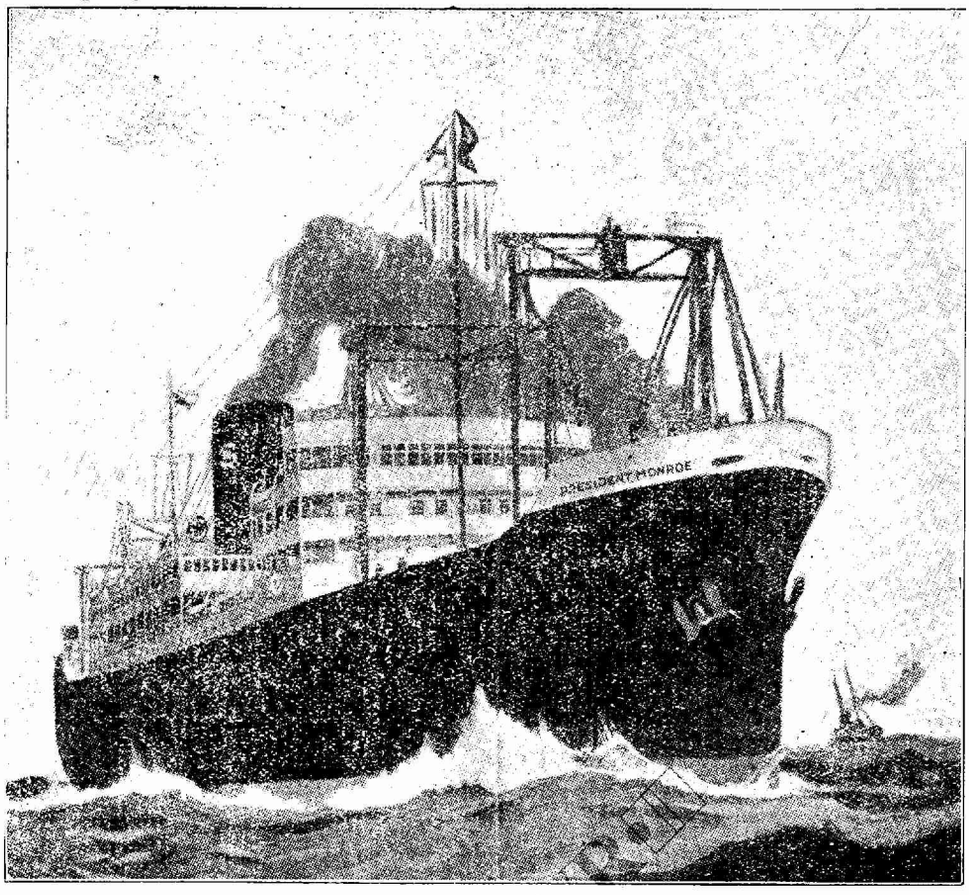

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HONAN:—Provincial Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Association, Kaifeng. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Kaifeng, Hsinyang (光山), Junan (汝南), Hsihsien (汲縣), Sinsiang (新鄉), Shangchen (商城), Chihsien (杞縣), and 19 other cities.

SHANSI:—Provincial Cotton Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural College, Taiyuan. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Yunchen (運城), Chengchih (長治), Sohsien (南縣), Hotsin (河津), Yuntsi (永濟), Chingchen (城晉), Yangchu (陽曲), acd 22 other cities. Provincial Agricultural Association, Taiyuan.

KIANGSU:—2 Provincial Agricultural Experimental Stations, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Association, Nanking. Agricultural Department, Southeastern University. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Nanking, Soochow, Hwaian (淮陰), Liuho (六合), Tsungming (崇明), Shanghai, Keyung (句容), Ihing (宜興), Wuchin (武進), Kiangyin (江陰), Chinshan (金山), Liensui (漣水).

ANHWEI:—Provincial Agricultural Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Anking, Wuhu, Shu-hsien (宿縣).

KIANGSI:—Provincial Agricultural Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Association, Nanchang.

Provincial Agricultural College, Nanchang. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Kanhsien (贛縣), Linchwan (臨川), Kiukiang, Nankang (南康), Kweiki (貴溪), Shangyao (上饒).

FUKIEN:—Provincial Agricultural School at Foochow.

CHEKIANG:—Provincial Agricultural Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Association, Hangchow. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Hangchow, and 12 other cities.

HUPEH:—Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural and Mulberry Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Schools at Hangchow, and 12 other cities.

HUNAN:—Provincial Agricultural Schools at Changsha, Tsekiang (莒江), and 5 other cities.

SHENSI:—Provincial Agricultural Schools at Sian, and 16 other cities.

KANSU:—Provincial Agricultural Experimental Station c/o Industrial Commission. Provincial Agricultural Association, Lanchow. Provincial Agricultural School, Lan chow.

SZECHWAN:—Provincial Agricultural College, Chengtu. Provincial Agricultural School, Kiangtsin (江津), and 3 other cities.

KWANGTUNG:—Provincial Agricultural Schools at Mowmin (茂明), Chukiang (曲江) and Kaoyao (高要).

YUNNAN:—Provincial Agricultural Schools at Yunnan and 8 other cities.

KWEICHOW:—Provincial Agricultural Schools at Kweichow.

SINKIANG:—Provincial agricultural Experimental Station, c/o Industrial Commission.

CHAHAR:—Land Reclamation Bureau with head office at Kalgan and branches in various towns in the district.

SUIYUAN:—Land Reclamation Bureau with head office at Kweisui and branches in various towns in the district.

Almost all provinces have agricultural experimental and provincial agricultural associations, some of which are not in the list.

Non-Government Institutions

Agricultural Association of China, Nanking, Kiangsu. It is made up of professors and students of agriculture in Southeastern University and other universities and colleges. It is not the national organisation of the various provincial agricultural associations.

Local agricultural associations are found in almost all towns in the country. They are affiliated with the provincial associations which are subsidised by the provincial governments and are more or less government institutions. There are private agricultural schools.

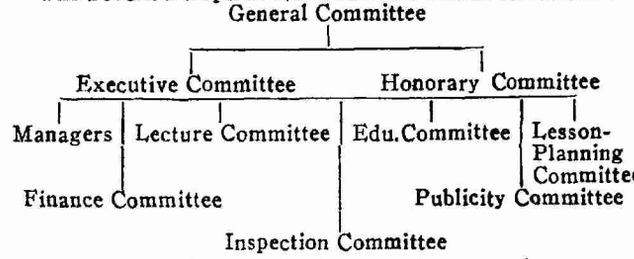
The Popular Education Movement in Soochow

BY CHANG AN TEH

THE popular education movement started during the last two years in many of the cities of China has been providing facilities for our common people who have never had opportunities to learn to read and write. This old and historically famous city which has long enjoyed fame, did not become interested in this movement until the city was visited about the end of 1923, by Mr. Y. Y. Yen of the Y. M. C. A. in charge of this great task. He gave lectures both in the city Y. M. C. A. and in Soochow University and succeeded in inspiring the educated classes to consider the matter. Delegates from different schools, institutions and organizations gathered in the city Y. M. C. A. to organize an association to start the movement. Nevertheless, the scheme couldn't be put into operation at once, because the schools, whose help was greatly needed, soon began to have their vacations. The only thing accomplished then was the establishment of a temporary constitution.

It was not until the month of February 1924 that the association resumed its activities. A formal association of delegates from each middle school, college, university and many other institutions in the city was organizied; and, with its different departments it has managed everything well. The system of organization is as follows:

The Soochow Popular Education Movement Association



A campaign for contributions was first started as money was urgently required to meet many demands. The sum of $909.31 was received from the different schools and institutions, so that the expenses for publication, for the opening of schools, for the buying of books and pens, etc. has now been provided for. A large parade of students, business-men, policemen, and firemen, on March 1, penetrated into every corner of the city and stimulated considerable interest. Immediately after this parade, the students dispersed to different streets to call for people to attend the school, with a result which has been quite satisfactory.

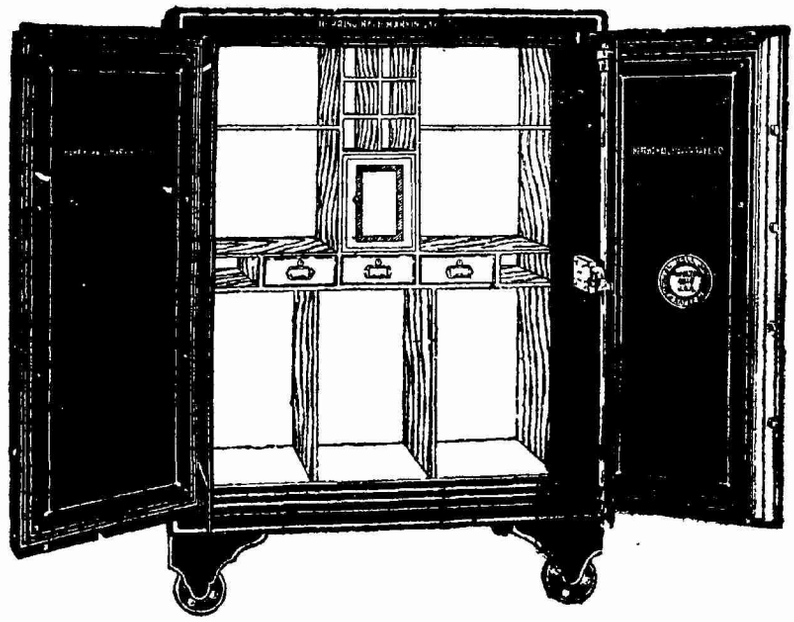
The schools are now progressing rapidly and are inspected monthly by an inspector from the committee. The teachers of the schools are mostly students and teachers of middle schools and colleges. A recent report states that there are in all thirteen schools a total number of 1545 students of both sexes. The students are expected to graduate after an interval of four months. Their records as shown by the reports of the inspector and an exhibition held on April 26 are very satisfactory. Nearly 1,500 illiterate persons in this city will be able to read and write simple things. There is hope that the movement may ultimately be extended to reach every illiterate person in Soochow.

Y. W. C. A. Campaign Extended

At the meeting of workers in the Y. W. C. A. Finance Campaign held May 21 it was decided to extend the closing time from May 24 to 29. The final meeting for reports and handing in money and pledges will therefore be held on Thursday afternoon, May 29, at four-thirty at 69 Range Road. Reports at the last meeting indicated a total of $31,680. in cash and pledges. The goal of the drive originally set was $130,000.

Catholic General Council of China Meets

The opening ceremony of the Catholic General Council of China conference took place in Siccawei Church on May 15. Delegates to the meeting number about 50, of various nationality. Owing to the amount of work to be accomplished the assemblage will continue in session until some time in June.



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China's New Constitution: a Criticism

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU
(Third Article of a Series)

The President.—The new Chinese Constitution has copied most of the provisions of the English and French Parliamentary systems. As in France, the President is elected by a Presidential Electoral College composed of the entire membership of the two Houses of Parliament. For this election, an attendance of at least two-thirds of the entire number of electors is required. The old provision in the Nanking Provisional Constitution requiring a three quarters majority of the members present was eliminated. In the United States of America the Electoral College consists of electors appointed by each state equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which each state may be entitled in Congress.

If instead of a parliamentary government, the Constitution Conference of China would have selected the presidential system, that is, if the President of the Republic was to have a status similar to that of the President of the United States of America, it would have seemed essential that he be elected by the people and not by the Parliament; that he be given independent powers for the exercise of which no countersignature of a Cabinet Minister or Secretary is required; that he be given at least a qualified veto on acts of the Parliament; that his tenure of office and remuneration be not dependent upon the legislative will and, finally, that he be made the head of the administrative system in the sense that within the limits of his constitutional and statutory powers, he shall make appointments and removals from the civil and military services and give orders to officials which they must obey.

Under the new Chinese Constitution, the President is given only a suspensive veto on legislation, and his acts, to be valid, must be countersigned by a Minister who thereby assumes political and legal responsibility for them. Articles 71, 73, 95 and 105 contain provisions in this connection.

Presidents' Powers

The new Chinese Constitution fails to provide more carefully the powers delegated to the President of the Republic.

"Article 81 of the Constitution says:

"The President shall appoint and dismiss civil and military officials, with the exception of those specially provided by the constitution or other laws, which shall be duly observed."

This provision is so wide as not to arouse concern. Suppose the Parliament passes a law providing that all officials of the Executive Department, from the Premier down to the last employe, be appointed by the Parliament alone. In the whole body of the Constitution there is no restriction against such measure. In this case, the President will be deprived of one of the more important functions of the Executive, the power of appointment. Even in regard to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet members the Constitution fails to provide for their appointment by the President. The only provision existing is this:

"Article 94. The appointment of the Prime Minister shall by made with the approval of the House of Representatives."

In my previous article in the *Review*, I drew attention to the former powers granted the President in the Provisional Constitution which were almost absolute in the matter of appointing officials. The old law was amended but the amendment is so restrictive that it almost nullifies the appointing power of the Chief Executive. In the United States of America and in the Philippines, all appointments of any important position made by the President or by the Governor General must be confirmed by the Senate, without whose consent no official commission is deemed valid and legal.

Presidency Open to Any Citizen

Article 72 of the new Chinese Constitution provides:

"Any citizen of the Repulic of China in full enjoyment of public rights, of the age of forty or more and resident in the country for more than ten years, shall be eligible for election as President."

Under this provision any Chinese citizen can be eligible for presidential election, though he is not naturally born in the country as required in America. The age of forty is above the limit of the American Constitution which is only thirty-five. The period of residence requisite in America is fourteen years. In France, none of the members of any family which has occupied the French throne can be elected President. The Chinese Constitution is silent on the point.

In England, the King must be a descendant of Princess Sophia of Hanover, must be a Protestant member of the Church of England, and married only to a Protestant.

Powers and Duties of the President

In England, the Sovereign cannot be removed. The Ministers are personally responsible for the misconduct of the Sovereign. In the United States of America, the President may be impeached by the House of Representatives, and tried by the Senate, for treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, while in France the President may be removed only in case of high treason. In my previous article I stated that the former Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, contained the provision that the President was only responsible in case of high treason. The following provision of the new Chinese Constitution agrees with my previous statement:

"Article 60. When in the opinion of the House of Representatives either the President or the Vice President has committed treason, he may be impeached by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of an attendance comprising more than two-thirds of the entire membership of the two Houses."

The new Chinese Constitution does not impose upon the President the duty to inform the Parliament and the people of the actual conditions of the nation.

Articles 84 and 85 deal with the treaty-making power of the Chief Executive:

"Art. 84. The President, may, with the concurrence of Parliament, declare war, but in regard to measures of defence against foreign invasion, he may request the approval of Parliament after the declaration of war.

"Art. 85. The President may conclude treaties; but treaties of peace and those affecting legislation shall not become valid until the consent of Parliament shall have been obtained."

In the United States of America, no treaty of any kind may be considered valid, effective and put in force, until it has been duly ratified and confirmed by the Senate. In France, the President may make treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, but cannot declare war without the previous advice of the Chambers.

In my previous article, due remark was made of the silence of the Chinese Provisional Constitution on the powers of the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus or place the country under martial law. Article 86 of the new Charter is drawn after my previous suggestion:

"The President may proclaim Martial Law according to law; but, if in the opinion of Parliament no such necessity exists, he shall forthwith proclaim the withdrawal of Martial Law."

The new provision, as it stands, is still defective. It leaves to Parliament, a mere branch of the Government, the work of specifying the circumstances under which martial law can be proclaimed instead of setting them forth beforehand and providing for proper restrictions on the power of suspending the constitutional guarantees.

In China, the President may suspend the session of the House of Representatives not more than twice, and no suspension shall exceed ten days. In France, the President may adjourn the Chambers at any time for a period not exceeding one month.

Veto Power of the President

In my previous article I said that the veto power granted to the Provisional President of China is not clearly defined and specified. The amended provision of the new law reads:

"Article 104. Any bill which has been passed by Parliament shall be promulgated by the President within fifteen days after its transmission to him.

"Article 105. In the event of the President disapproving a bill passed by Parliament, he shall within the period prescribed for promulgation state his reasons and request its re-consideration. If both Houses adhere to their former decision, the bill shall be promulgated forthwith.

In the event of a bill not being submitted with a request for reconsideration and the period for promulgation has passed, it shall become law. But this shall not apply when Parliament is adjourned or the House of Representatives dissolved before the period for promulgation comes to an end."

The new provision seems still to be deficient. The veto power of the President is merely suspensive, and he is only allowed to ask for the resonsideration of bills passed. No express provision is made forbidding the President to make changes in the bills passed, such as erasing some words or modifying some phrases, at the time of signing the bill. No prohibition is specified against the signing of the bill by

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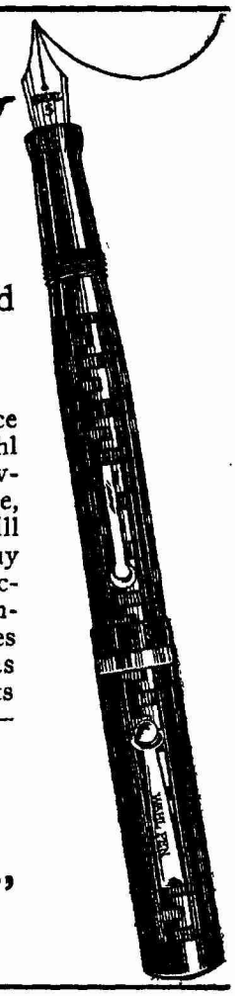

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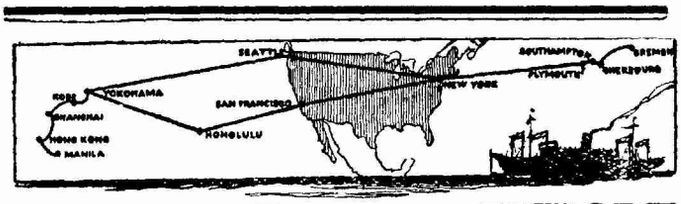

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the President, and vetoing it afterwards and sending the bill to the Parliament already signed, with further explanations. Under the new Constitution the bill vetoed must be returned to the house in which it shall have originated. The new charter, however, forgets to enjoin that the President's objections be entered on the journal at large. It also fails to provide that a majority of two-thirds of the members elected to both houses of Parliament is necessary in the re-passage of a vetoed legislation. The period provided by the Constitution for the return of the vetoed bill is fifteen days, in case Parliament is in session. But the new Chinese Constitution fails to set a time in case the Parliament by adjournment prevents the return of the vetoed bill. In the Philippines, if the legislature is in session the vetoed bill must be returned within twenty days, excluding Sundays; and if the legislature is not in session, the bill must be vetoed within thirty days after adjournment.

This is the third instalment of a series of articles written for the REVIEW by Dr. F. Villanueva Conlu. The author of these articles is a graduate of law, diplomacy and consular service of Columbia University, New York University and several other American colleges and universities. He is a world traveller, and has been contributing articles to leading newspapers and magazines of America and Europe.

Annual Meeting of National Christian Council

The second annual meeting of the National Christian Council, which opened on May 13, came to a close on Tuesday, May 20. Sessions were held in the Allen Memorial Church on Quinsan Road, and were attended by about 100 delegates. The Council is the outgrowth of the conference which was held two years ago in Shanghai, at which some 1000 delegates were in attendance, half of whom were Chinese.

Dr. Harold Balme, one of the vice-chairmen of the Council, opened the sessions on May 13. Dr. Murdock MacKenzie of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission followed with an address, Our Responsibility as Council Members. On the first day, Peter Chuan of Shanghai also spoke, on the subject of The Responsibility of the Council to the Local Congregation. May 14 was largely devoted to business matters and reports of the committees, Dr. Hodgkin for the executive committee and a report on Retreats and Evangelism, and Bishop Logan H. Roots for the secretaries.

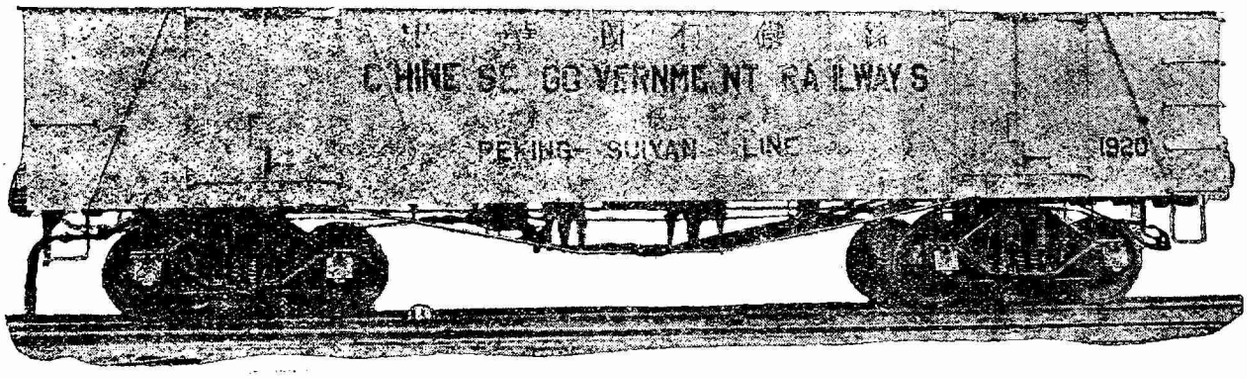
The Relation of the Council to the Churches in regard to Public Affairs in China was the subject chosen by Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking S. T. Wen on which to address the assemblage on May 15. Other speakers on Thursday were Rev. Chen Hen-chiu of Tientsin and Rev. Morton Chui. The report of the committee on Rural Problems was presented by Rev. R. E. Chandler of Tientsin, and was followed by addresses by K. T. Chung and James Yen. Speakers on the following day were: Dame Adelaide Anderson, Mrs. S. M. Woo, Peter Chuan, Rev. C. E. Patton and M. T. Tchou. Saturday morning, K. Miyazaki of the National Christian Council of Japan, Professor T. C. Chao of Soochow University, Professor T. T. Lew of Peking, and F. S. Brockman of New York City spoke.

Reports occupied Monday's session of the Council, the Board of Managers of Missions building reporting that the new building would be ready for occupancy June 1. Peter Chuan read the report of the committee on the Christian Magazine, Dr. E. W. Wallace presented the report of the Christian Educational Association, Dr. Maxwell the report of the China Christian Medical Association, and Dr. F. J. Wampler the report of the Council of Health Education. On the final day of the Council meeting, the problems of opium, betterment of country life, and the problem of the Chinese Christian church were taken up.

Dr. David Yui was unanimously reelected chairman of the Council; Rev. Wong Kang-ho and C. G. Sparham, vice-chairmen; T. Z. Zang, treasurer; and Bishop L. H. Roots and Dr. Cheng Chin-yi, honorary secretaries.

The Executive Committee is made up of twenty-one members of whom seven retire each year. The following were elected for the class of 1927: Dr. David Yui, G. H. Wang, C. G. Sparham, Dr. T. T. Lew, D. E. Hoste, Dr. J. T. Proctor, Dr. John Y. Lee. The following are the chairmen of some of the more important committees: International Relations, Prof. T. C. Chao; Retreats and Evangelism, Rev. Z. T. Kaung; Industrial Committee, Rev. C. E. Patton; Committee on the Church and Home, Mrs. S. M. Woo; The Church and Rural Problems, Rev. C. E. Chandler; Religious Education, Dr. D. W. Lyon.

All the world over



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Who's Who in China

Mr. Cheng-fu Wang
(王正黼字子文)

Mr. Cheng-fu Wang, now managing director and chief engineer of the Fengtien Mining Administration, Moukden, and younger brother of Dr. Chengting T. Wang, late of the Sino-Russian Conference, was born at Ningpo, Chekiang, in September 1890. He received his early education at the Tientsin Middle School, Preparatory Department of the Peiyang University, Tientsin, and in the School of Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy of the Peiyang University. He was awarded the title of Hanlin Scholar in 1910. Then he went to America and studied at Columbia University, School of Mining, and in 1912 received the degree of M A. From 1912 he continued in the same institution working for the Doctor's degree until 1915 when illness forced him to return to China. Upon his return he served as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Peking for a year. During the time when Mr. Wang was in America, he served as president of the Chinese Students' Christian Association, the Chinese Students' Alliance, etc. In 1916, he was appointed by the Board of Commerce and Agriculture, Chief Engineer for the Iron Division of the Sino-Japanese Coal and Mining Company at Penhsihu in charge of iron smelting, iron ore mining, concentration plant and briquitting plant. He served in that capacity until 1921. In 1921, he was appointed Managing Director and Chief Engineer of the Fengtien Mining Administration. Mr. Wang succeeded in putting the administration on a sound business basis. He is now assisted by several returned students of business and engineering ability. At present, the following mines are also under his direction: Pataohao Mine, Lientun Coal Mine, Talin Talc Mine, Pingerhfong Magnesite Mine, Hsincheng Manganese Mine and a few other mines in process. He is also the president of the Moukden Y. M. C. A. and member of the board of management of the Manchurian Christian Medical College. He also serves the public in various other capacities.

Mr. Wang Yung-kiang, acting Civil Govern r of Fengtien, is a native of King Hsien, Fengtien province, and is 54 years of age. He received the title of Yu-kung in the imperial examinations of the Tsing dynasty and was later appointed chief of police of Liaoyang, Fengtien. During the time of the Russo-Japanese War, he did a great deal in keeping his district free from banditry and disorder incident to the war. At the time of the Revolution, he was councillor to the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces. He was appointed magistrate of the Tieh-ling Hsien in the Second Year of the Republic and later was promoted to be the Tao-yin of the Tung-pien Section of the Fengtien province. In the Fifth Year of the Republic, he was Director of Police Administration of Fengtien province and in the year following, was transferred to Mukden to be the Finance Commissioner of Fengtien. He reformed the provincial finance and did away with the corruptive systems in the province. Under his

Mr. Wang Yung-kiang
王永江字渌源

administration, the province was cleared of all foreign indebtedness and is now paying the military and civil expenses of the province regularly. A considerable surplus was left over in the provincial exchequer last year after deducting all expenditures. After the Chihli-Fengtien War of 1922, Mr. Wang was appointed by General Chang Tso-lin as Acting Civil Governor of Fengtien and is actually in control of all civil affairs of the province. Mr. Wang is very energetic and his activities cover road construction, fortifications, reconstruction of the province and advancement of education. He started the Northeastern University in Mukden of which he is the president. He has also established a number of industrial and vocational schools in all parts of the province. Although Mr. Wang is a scholar of the old school, his ideas are modern and in his administration are to be found a large number of returned students from foreign countries. He is largely responsible for the construction of the Hulutao Commercial Port and the Mukden-Haichen Railway. Besides his interest in reconstruction he is also a poet and historian and has a profound knowledge of Chinese philosophy.

Born at Canton in 1863, and educated at the High Commercial School of Canton, Mr. Lo King Kee came to Shanghai at the age of 15 and joined Messrs. Reiss & Co., a leading British firm. Soon he distinguished himself and rose rapidly through various departments until 1905 when he was appointed General Compradore and has become one of the leading business men of China. He has been a member of the Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai since 1911. He is at present the Superintendent of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., Director and Treasurer of the China National Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Director of the

(*Continued on page 462*)

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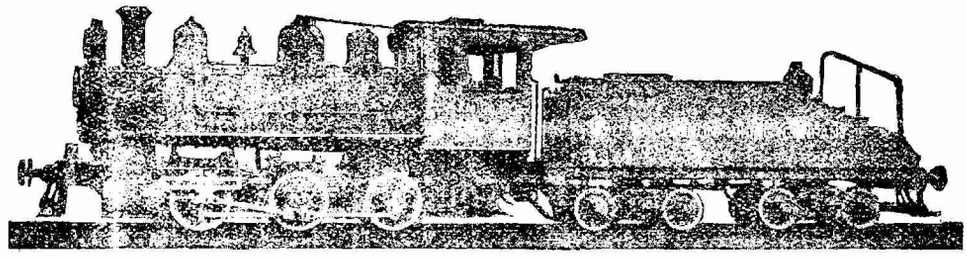

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Indispensable in Ho

brighten 76 briquet
bright-en (brīt'n), v.t. to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day brightens: v.t. to make light or shining; to make gay or cheerful; as, to brighten the neighborhood.
Bright's dis-ease (brīts' di-zēz'), any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumen in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ: so named from Dr. Richard Bright, of London.
brill (bril), n. a European flat fish resembling the turbot.
brim (brim), n. the edge or margin of anything, as a fountain, the rim of a hat, etc v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brimmed, p.pr. brimming], to fill to the upper edge of: v.i. to be full to the very top or edge.
brim-ful (brim'fōōl'), adj. full to the edge; completely filled.
brim-stone (brim'stōn), n. sulphur: adj. made of sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.
brin-dled (brin'dld), adj. of a gray or dark yellow color, with spots or streaks; as, a brindled cat.
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Types of Bridges. 1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single arch stone bridge; 4, swing drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling lift bridge.
bril-liance (bril'yăns), n. glitter; great brightness; splendor; as, the brilliance of a speaker or writer; the brilliance of a jewel. Also, brilliancy.
bril-liant (bril'yănt), adj. sparkling; glittering; having exceptional talent or culture; distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a brilliant career: n. a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality to the best advantage; the smallest size of type; a cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—adv. brilliantly.
bril-lian-tine (bril'yăn-tēn), n. a mixture for giving a smooth, shining appearance to the hair; a dress material of fine quality somewhat like alpaca.
brine (brīn), n. salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: v.t. to soak in salt water or saline solution.
bring (bring), v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brought, p.pr. bringing], to carry from another place; to cause to come; to produce; to procure; to conduct; to lead; to advance.
brink (brink), n. the edge, margin, or border, especially of a steep place.
brin-y (brīn'ī), adj. very salty; as, the briny ocean; briny tears.
bri-quet (bri-kĕt'), n. a block or brick made of coal dust and used as fuel. Also, briquette.
bri-quet (bri-kĕ'), n. a steel (for striking a light); a tinder box. [Fr.]
āte, senāte, râre, căt, locăl, făr, ăsk, pdrade; scēne, ēvent, ĕdge, novĕl, refĕr; rīght, sĭn; cōld, ōbey, côrd, stōp, cōmpare; ūnit, ūnite, bûrn, cŭt, focŭs, menū;
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radical 503 railroad

chamber, coil, drum, etc., in a building heated by steam, hot air, hot water, etc. for warming the building, an appliance used with a gasoline engine to cool the water which circulates around the engine.

rad-i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *n.* a simple word, or root, from which other words are formed; the base of a chemical compound; a person who holds extreme views and takes extreme measures; *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin, original, extreme; in mathematics, showing or containing the root of a number; pertaining to a political party of advanced views. **Radical,** a member of a political party holding advanced views, especially about social equality.—*adv.* **radically.**

rad-i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* a little root. Also, **radicle.**

ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *n.* a general name for wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā'dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* capable of sending forth invisible rays, such as X rays, composed of particles moving at high velocity.—*n.* **radioactivity.**

ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of invisible rays, as X rays, radium rays, etc.; *v.t.* to produce a likeness of, by means of invisible rays.—*n.* **radiographer, radiographer.**

ra-di-om-e-ter (rā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument by means of which radiant light or heat may be directly transformed into mechanical energy.

ra-di-o-phone (rā'dĭ-ō-fōn'), *n.* a device for sending sounds to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves.

ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (rā'dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n* the process of sending messages without the aid of wires. wireless telegraphy.—*adj.* **radiotelegraphic,**

ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (rā'dĭ-ō-tĕ-lĕf'ō-nĭ), *n.* the process of sending sound to a distance without the aid of wires. wireless telephony.

Radiometer

rad-ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* a plant with a pungent edible root, usually eaten raw, the root.

ra-di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* a chemical element, extracted from pitch-blende, which gives off invisible rays with extremely slow loss of power or weight

ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* (*pl* radii (-ĭ); radiuses (-ŭz)), a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm, the ray of a flower.

Radish

raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ă), *n* a kind of palm fiber, used in basket weaving, etc.

raf-fle (răf'l), *n* a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it *v.t.* to dispose of by selling chances on. *v.i* to take part in the selling of a thing by chances.

raft (răft), *n.* a floating flat framework made of logs, boards, etc., fastened together *v.t.* to carry on such a float.

raft-er (răf'tĕr), *n.* a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house; *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, such beams.

rafts-man (răfts'măn), *n.* a man who works on or manages a raft, or float of logs, etc., on a river.

rag (răg), *n.* a worn or torn piece of cloth; a shred; a poor dress; a piece of popular music in syncopated time; *pl.* tattered or worn-out garments. *v.t.* to play music in syncopated time; colloquially, to scold.

rag-a-muf-fin (răg'a-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* a beggarly, usually disreputable, fellow who wears tattered clothing. *adj.* beggarly.

rage (rāj), *n.* uncontrolled anger; extreme violence; fury; enthusiasm; great eagerness; colloquially, anything eagerly sought because of fashion, as, high heels are the *rage· v.i.* to be furious with anger; storm, to act violently; have furious force or effect; as, fever *rages;* be violently agitated, as the sea *raged.*

rag-ged (răg'ĕd), *adj.* torn; having holes resulting from wear, as, a *ragged* coat; clothed in tattered garments; as, a *ragged* fellow; rough; jagged, as, a *ragged* stone.—*adv.* **raggedly.**—*n* **raggedness.**

rag-ged rob-in (răg'ĕd rŏb'ĭn), a common garden flower, having small blossoms with jagged edges.

rag-lan (răg'lăn), *n* a loose overcoat with large sleeves or a cape

ra-gout (ră-gōō'), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.

rag-stone (răg'stōn'), *n.* any rough, coarse-grained rock.

rag-time (răg'tīm'), *n.* a form of syncopated time in music peculiar to many negro melodies or popular airs; music in this time. [COLLOQ.]

rag-wort (răg'wûrt'), *n.* a common plant of the aster family with jagged or toothed leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile invasion; a sudden attack, especially to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods; as, a police *raid,* in the World War, an attack by airships upon a region outside the fighting areas, a night excursion by a small party of soldiers to an enemy trench to secure prisoners, information, etc: *v.t.* to make a sudden attack upon, to invade.—*n* **raider.**

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two supports; a wooden or iron fence, especially that placed as a guard at the edge of the deck of a ship; one of two bars of iron or steel forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; a wading bird of the crane family; *v.i.* to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language, scoff with *at* or *against· v.t.* to inclose with bars, etc. with *in* or *off.*

Rails 1, T-head; 2, double-head.

rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), *n.* material for rails; a fence or barrier made of bars upheld by posts· *adj* insulting or reproaching; as, *railing* language.

rail-ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ; rāl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* good-humored ridicule; merry jesting; banter.

rail-road (rāl'rōd'), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails, forming a track along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc.; such a road, with all the land, stations, cars,

bōōt, fōōt; found; boil; function; chase; good; joy; *th*en, thick; hw = wh as in when; zh = z as in azure; kh = ch as in loch. See pronunciation key, pages xix to xxii.

HOW TO DIVIDE WORDS INTO SYLLABLES SHOWN AT A GLANCE. A convenience to everyone. Usually this feature is shown in the phonetic word, but in many instances the correct division of words into syllables is different from the division in the phonetic word.

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Who was **Adonis? Diana? Jupiter?**

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What does the abbreviation **V.D.M.** stand for?

Do you know how many stars there are in the American flag, and how they are arranged?

What kind of a letter would you write to a friend upon **Approaching Marriage?** For **Breaking a Business Engagement?**

Can you prepare a **Constitution** and **By-Laws** for a society? How would you **Suppress Debate?**

Could you make an **Address of Welcome?** If you were tendered a gift **How Would You Respond?**

Of how many States can you name the **Lawful Rate of Interest?**

What is **Standard Time?**

What is a **Knot?** How is the **English Mile** compared with other **European Measures?** The value of **Foreign Coins** in United States money?

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(Continued from page 458)

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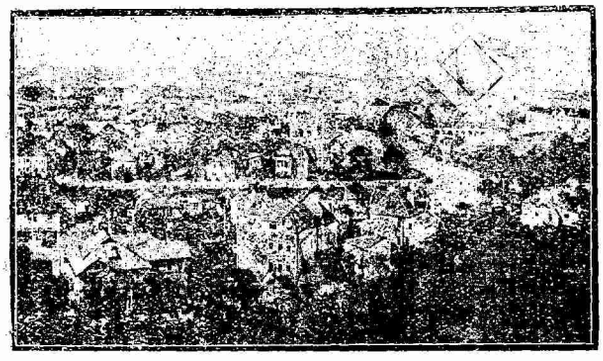

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Men and Events

According to a recent cable, the capital of the Admiral Oriental Line, operating a fleet of Shipping Board vessels, was increased G.$2,000,000.

Stirling Fessenden, prominent American lawyer of Shanghai, has been reelected chairman of the Shanghai municipal council.

The American University Club of Shanghai is making up a party to go to Henli on Sunday, June 1, to cheer for the American crews participating in the Henli regatta.

An organization meeting of the Shanghai alumni of the University of Michigan was set for Friday noon, May 23, at the New Carlton Cafe. The Yale Reunion dinner was held on the evening of May 22 at the Union Club of China.

At the meeting of the American Returned Students' Club held on May 20, it was decided to move the club rooms from Nanking Road to the Cotton Goods Exchange building on Avenue Edward VII. on June 15.

American Minister to China, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, arrived in Shanghai on the evening of May 19. He was met at the station by Consul General E. S. Cunningham, J. Harold Dollar, and other representatives of the Shanghai American community.

The *President Harrison* of the Dollar Steamship Line arrived in Shanghai on May 20, being the first of the line to complete the circuit of the globe after leaving this port. Members of the American Returned Students' Club and their wives were entertained aboard the *Harrison* at tea on May 21.

A cable received by the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Shanghai last week, stated that the general conference of that church now being held in Springfield, Mass., had agreed to amalgamation with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. There are over 7,000,000 members of the two churches. Some 20 delegates from China are present in, Springfield.

An unusually numerous and jovial gathering of Chinese American and Britishers attended the opening of the new premises of the Union Club of China on the afternoon and evening of May 19. Following the reception, V. G. Lyman, president of the club, made a brief address, which was followed by refreshments and dancing. Dinner was served to nearly one hundred members and guests who remained during the evening.

Tsingtao is busy these days preparing for the rush of vacationists which is expected to begin shortly. Several pensions have been opened, the hotels are making renovations, and golf links, tennis courts and bathing facilities are being put into shape. Official Tsingtao under the businesslike administration of Administrator Kao En-hung is being cleaned up in every respect; and booklets are in preparation for distribution throughout the East, for the convenience and attraction of visitors.

N. Wing Mah, a native of Kwangtung province of China, has been appointed Instructor in Political Science in the University of California and is said to have been the first Chinese ever to be appointed to a position of this kind by an American University. Mr. Mah received his preliminary education in Canton, Japan and in the Philippines after which he went to America and was graduated from the University of Illinois. In addition to his work in the Department of Political Science he is also secretary of the Bureau of International Affairs of the University of California.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai American Woman's Club was held on June 20 at the club rooms, 66 Szechuen Road. The question of purchasing land in the downtown district having been favorably recommended with a view to eventually erecting a clubhome was discussed but did not come to a vote. Raising of the club dues from $10 to $20 a year was unanimously passed. The following were elected to the executive board for the ensuing year: Mrs. C. L. Boynton, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Miss Ellen Jansen, Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mrs. J. Scott Emens, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mrs. W. P. Giovannini, Mrs. H. B. Lane.

Miss Mary Dingman, Industrial Secretary of the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A., will lecture on Industrial History in the West at the East China Union Summer School, at St. John's University during the month of July. Miss Dingman returned to Shanghai a few months ago to take over the industrial work begun by Miss Agatha Harrison. Last year she spent several months in travel through Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Previous to this she had spent considerable time in residence, study and travel in Europe where she also gave lectures on industrial conditions. At St. John's, Miss Dingman will be assisted by Gideon Chen who will lecture on industrial conditions in China.

News from North China

Peking and its surroundings are still dry and without rain in spite of the efforts of the Peking authorities. Proclamations were issued this week enjoining the slaughter of pigs, oxen, sheep and goats for three days, with severe penalty for failure to do so; and delegates were sent to a certain district south of Peking to convey to Peking the "Rain Tablet" to pray for rains. So the Peking officials prayed for rain and the Peking people ate stale meat for three days. Clouds gathered, but winds blew them away and Peking is as dry as it was several months ago. Spring droughts this year threaten all north China, to an extent not yet ascertained but including a large part of Chihli province.

Bitter opposition has been raised this week among all classes of people in Peking against the newly proposed police tax which, owing to the financial stringency of the Peking government, is deemed necessary to pay the police and gendarmes and other local expenses. So the government devised a means to evade the opposition proposing to change the police tax into a house tax, the proceeds of which, it is said, will be used for municipal improvements in Peking. However as a matter of fact, the substance of the tax and its purposes are just the same as the other.

The student trouble in Peiyang university, Tientsin, has been temporarily settled. The educational authorities of Peking met the demands of the students half way. They promised that the president of the Peiyang university should be asked to resign and the students should resume class work at once. So the group of Peiyang students, 180 in number, who quartered themselves in the ministry of education at Peking for about a week, threatening to stay there permanently if their demands were not met, received what they wanted and returned to Tientsin. As the students in government schools have grown more and more riotous and unruly, no matter whether they are in the right or the wrong, troubles are arising faster than they can be settled and many of the government schools in Peking are still in suspension, owing to student troubles.

Liang Tun-yen, a well-known Chinese scholar of the old type and one of the earliest American returned students, passed away at his Peking residence on May 12. He was formerly minister of communications and one of the China's best known statesmen. He was educated in America at Yale and served the Manchu government in various capacities, and was for a while minister of communications under Yuan Shih-kai. He died of pneumonia at the age of sixty-eight.

Rabindranath Tagore, who was engaged in a series of lectures in Peking, suddenly cancelled all his engagements and speeches on the advice of his physicians and went to the Western Hills for a rest owing to physical and mental fatigue.

General Li Yuan-hung, former president of China, has returned to his Tientsin residence from a long visit in Japan on May 10. He says that his health has been greatly improved by his rest in Japan and that he was much impressed with the beautiful scenery in the Japanese islands. He was cordially met at the Haiho Bund by a number of Chinese and foreign friends.

By presidential mandates issued Monday night, Yueh Chao-chu, councillor of the ministry of foreign affairs, was appointed minister to Mexico, and Chang Chien, Jr., was appointed minister to Chile. While the appointment of Mr. Yueh is regarded as a regular promotion, the appointment of Mr. Chang is regarded as unusual as he has had no diplomatic experience and his nomination was purely through the the recommendation of General Chi Hsueh-yuan, tuchun of Kiangsu, and the influence of his prominent father, Chang Chien of Nantungchow. Other appointments and promotions of foreign affairs officials were also gazetted.

General Wang Huai-ching, commander-in-chief of the Peking garrison, recently sent a memoir to the president assailing the present educational system and requesting reforms. He alleges that the scourge of bolshevism, the abandonment of ancient classics and old moral codes, and the neglect of filial duties have rooted deeply into the minds of the younger generation and caused increasing cases of immorality. The general asks that the ministry of education be instructed to take adequate steps to remodel the educational policy, so that the young people my be taught to think and act in the right direction.

With a view to placing the telegraph, telephone, wireless, railways, postal and river traffic systems in the Eastern Three provinces under a unified control, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has recently organized a communications department attached to the governor's office in Mukden to look after all the communications affairs in the Manchurian provinces.

The news has been given out by the Peking Tramway company that two of the main lines of the Peking tramways will be put into operation on July 1. One of these lines runs

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WHIST MAH JONG

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from Chien Men westward to Hsi Chi Men and the other from Chien Hen eastward to Pei Hsin Chiao near Tung Chi Men. The construction work of the company has been resumed after a long suspension owing to the opposition of the local chamber of commerce.

In anticipation of the arrival of the aviators of various foreign countries who will pass through China on their globe flights, the aviation bureau of Peking is now preparing receptions. Instructions have also been sent to the aviation school of Nanyuan and the Loyang aviation station to send to Peking their expert aviators to direct daily exercises. At present the fliers are practising day and night in and around Peking.

Soldiers are but soldiers all the world over, no matter how civilized they may claim to be. This seems to be the conviction of a number of Chinese M. P's., about 200 in number, who held a meeting in the Central Park of Peking, May 15, and passed a resolution that the government should request the British Legation to close up the British Legation Guards' Club in Mei Cha Hutung owing to intolerable disturbances and a series of untoward incidents committed by its members. A detailed report of a certain M. P. showed how they beat up the chauffeurs who refused to let them use a carriage belonging to a private family, stole horses in a nearby stable, chased a woman into her house and attempted to commit rape, indulged in drinking, yelling and singing all night long constituting a nuisance to the neighborhood.

While the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton was still uncertain here, the president wired General Wu Pei-fu and Chi Hsueh-yuan requesting them to outline a plan to preserve peace and order in Canton. Premier Sun Pao-chi proposed to confer posthumous honors upon the first provisional president of China if news of his death should be confirmed, but some Cabinet members disagreed.

Byron May of New York City is now in the hospital, convalescing satisfactorily from a severe attack of jungle fever contracted while hunting big game in Indo-China. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. May will remain at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits pending his complete recovery.

J. S. Burgess, secretary of the Community Service department of the Peking Y. M. C. A., left for Shanghai, May 15, to be away for about three weeks. Mr. Burgess is on an inspection tour of various educational institutions in the South in the interest of Peking University.

Madame Wellington Koo, wife of the minister of foreign affairs, recently inaugurated a Chinese society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. She has been receiving good support from Chinese and foreign ladies interested in this new project in the capital of China.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. Schurman, left Peking, May 14, for Tientsin, where Dr. Schurman spoke before the Tientsin Rotary Club and also to the students of the Nankai university. They left for Taian the next evening for a sightseeing trip up the sacred mountain of Taishan and to the birthplace of Confucius at Chufu. From Taian, Mrs. Schurman will return to Peking while Dr. Schurman will proceed to Shanghai, returning to Peking about May 20.

Lt. Commander A. F. McCreary, U. S. N., and Mrs. McCreary have arrived in Peking and are stopping at the Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits. Lt. Commander McCreary has come to the American legation guard to relieve Lieutenant Frost. For the last fifteen months, he has been on the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, the U. S. S. *Huron*.

General William Conner, commander of the 15th U. S. Infantry at Tientsin, accompanied by his aides and Mr. Peck, Chinese secretary of the American Legation, left Peking, May 12, for Loyang where they will be guests of General Wu Pei-fu for a few days.

Hiram T. Cleaver, ex-president of the Continental Oil Company of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. Cleaver, arrived in Peking May 14. They are on a tour of the world.

A dastardly attempt was made recently by certain unknown persons to assassinate Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that resulted in the wounding of three of his servants. Dr. Koo was unharmed. An unidentified messenger, who refused to give the name of the sender, brought a package to Dr. Koo's residence Thursday evening and said that the box contained articles for the Foreign Minister's personal use. On Friday afternoon, Dr. Koo ordered the package opened. As soon as the lid of box was lifted, an explosion took place that wounded the three unfortunate servants. One of them is said to be recovering, while the other two are still in serious condition. The best detectives of Peking have been hired to reveal the source of the package, but no clue has yet been found as to the sender.

P. Y. C.

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News from South China

The shipping traffic in the inland waters of Kwangtung has been suspended since May 4, the junk and launch owners protesting against the new tax of 20 percent on freight and passenger tariffs, the extra charges, to be charged to the customers, going to the government nominally for protection purposes. The ship owners claim that they have suffered enough because of recent commandering of vessels for military transportation and the large tribute that had to be paid to pirates for right of way along their shipping routes. The extra charges, while being borne by the public using the shipping facilities, will no doubt discourage shipments and offer an excuse to the pirates for more tribute. Moreover, the ship owners have to deal with more than one authority. For instance, if a junk travels from Waichow to Fatshan, it has to pay as many taxes as it has to go through stations. For the time being, Chen Chiung-ming controls Waichow, while Sun controls Yang Hsi-min, Sheklung, and Fan Shek Sang, Canton City, and Chiang Kwang Liang, Fatshan. In each place a junk may be taxed something. Up to May 10, no definite information was available as to when and how the strike would be settled. The government, while having expressed a willingness to withdraw the order, has not formally made a move to abolish the collectorate ready to make the assessment.

A change in the Canton situation is expected upon the return of General Hsu Chung-chi, who is reorganizing the Cantonese Army and concentrating his forces along the West River with Kongmoon as the general headquarters. It is believed that a strong native army will influence the discipline of the non-Cantonese mercenaries who are running the towns and cities with utter disregard to the sentiment and institution of the local inhabitants, not mentioning the many objectionable taxes put on the public.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was indisposed the last few days probably because of overwork, and naturally persons unfriendly to the old man have been creating all sorts of reports.

Latest reports from the fighting districts along the East River in Kwangtung the last few days appear that Chen Chiung-ming's followers, opposing Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have failed to uplift the seige now being put on Waichow by Kwangsi mercenaries supporting Dr. Sun. Canton authorities would not admit that some 2,000 Hunanese supporting Dr. Sun have been defeated at Ho-yuen up the East River. On May 8, Dr. Sun's aerial force dropped bombs into Waichow, and report from this side says that damage must have been done.

Canton-Kowloon Railroad traffic is still unavailable for public benefit, while military trains have been able to run from Sheklung to Chang-mu-tao. The section of the line between Chang-mu-tao and Shum-chun has always been uncertain for some months, sometimes Chen's and sometimes Sun's forces being in possession.

For some reason still unexplained the telegraph lines between Hongkong and Canton and between Canton and Shiuhing and Canton and Shiukwan were out of order at least for a part of the time May 9 and 10.

The number of idle troops still seen in Canton indicates that the militarists are not respecting the order to much extent to remove the troops outside the city. At the same time much injustice will be done to the men unless quarters are well prepared before their removal to the suburbs.

Troops controlling the North Rivers districts in Kwangtung are levying a tax on egg export from Kuk-kong, and the civil governor in Canton is requesting the military authorities to cease interfering with trade.

New taxes created during the last fortnight include three different assessments for the licensing, manufacturing, and sale of patent medicines; special stamp fees for sale of cosmetics and other toilet articles; permit fees for holding religious festivals, holding wedding or funeral processions; license fees for sedan chairs and registration fees for chair bearing coolies.

To unify the system of gambling protection, Fan Shek-sang of the Yunnanese mercenaries in Canton has requested the police to assist him in closing down all miscellaneous gambling dens not sanctioned by him as the central financial bureau chief in the general headquarters.

Opium sale in Canton will be monopolized under one office control, and beginning May 13, there will be a special bureau opened here to supervise the sale of this drug.

A group of mercenaries surrounded a sub-station of the first police district in Canton on May 1 and captured the police lieutenant in charge. The lieutenant in captivity is not the only unfortunate one, however, as there will be volumes of correspondence between one office and another before the case is settled, and many clerks will have to do all this for a few whose duty is simply to put a chop on a reserved space and then forget it.

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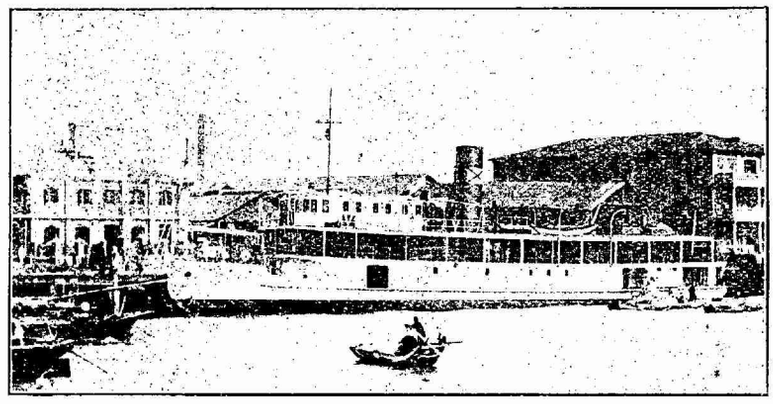

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Canton has more school troubles this week. The Sacred Heart College, a Catholic institution, refused to permit students to hold political demonstrations while within the sphere of the school last Wednesday, and the students are now protesting. Some students at Holy Trinity College, a Church Missionary Society school, at Tung Chuen Maloo, and all students at Kung Yee Medical College outside the former East Gate are still complaining of the strict discipline of their institutions. These schools are all firm in their decisions as far as discipline is concerned.

Chinese merchants having business to do with foreign firms in Shameen, the foreign concession in Canton, have expressed dissatisfaction over the interference with their movements while in the concession on the part of the constables who have been ordered to keep Chinese from the Bund. It is understood that the municipal authorities at Shameen have no intention to offer cause to Chinese gentlemen for complaint and everything is being done to avoid further discussion of this somewhat unpleasant subject and end the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. E. Amau, Japanese Consul-General at Canton, expects to visit Shanghai sometime this month to meet the Japanese minister from Peking who will be in Shanghai about the middle of May.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Frost of the Champlain Silk Mills, an active member of the Silk Association of America, are expected in Canton on visit, and they will be entertained by the president of the General Chamber of Commerce and the commandant of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps while here.

Dr. Felix Horta, the Portuguese Consul-General at Canton, and Mr. A. F. Batalha, Vice-Consul, met the Canton foreign community on the evening of May 9, when a musical party was held.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Canton will hold their annual membership campaign May 19 to June 2, and the association expects to raise from $18,000 to $24,000 this year. The Hongkong Y.M.C.A. raised $28,000 last week.

Plague cases, not exactly bubonic, the nature of which is still under investigation, have been reported in Canton. The Canton Department of Public Health is taking every step necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Canton, May 10, 1924. H. W.

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Peace Offer to Mukden Arouses Speculation

Next to the interest aroused by the arrival of the American and French aviators in the Far East this week, dealt with elsewhere in this issue, Peking's offer of coming to an agreement with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, warlord of Manchuria, and the disproof of Sun Yat-sen's death and his arrest of a Cantonese newspaperman for having spread false reports have occupied chief interest in the Orient in the days just elapsed. Japan has been quiet since the elections, opposition parties having met and announced they expected the resignation of the Kiyoura cabinet, which will probably not take place until June. Filipinos at Washington pleading for independence have expressed disappointment at the prospect of obtaining it at the present time, and are now engaged in trying to reduce the further 30 year period embodied in the Fairchild bill before independence may be granted. Soviet representatives in Peking are still maneuvering with China and Japan, press reports indicating that some progress has been made.

Terms Offered Chang Tso-lin

President Tsao Kun, owing to the split in his own, the Chihli, party, feels that peaceful relations should be restored with Chang Tso-lin and the Fengtien party, reports the *Far Eastern Times* of May 17, and has accordingly requested Generals Wang Chan-yuan, Chang Hsi-luan, and Li Chi-chun and Chao Erh-hsun to offer Marshal Chang the following terms:

1.—Chihli troops shall be stationed in Inner Mongolia and paid by the Central government, but taxes in Mongolia shall be collected by Fengtien province.

2.—A Fengtien Army Staff office may be established in Peking but it shall not be called Headquarters of the Fengtien Troops.

3.—Normal conditions shall be restored on the Peking-Mukden Railway, but the Director of the Railway Administration, the station masters, inspectors and gendarmes shall be appointed by Fengtien.

4.—Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang shall cancel their autonomy and pledge their allegiance to the Central government.

5.—The section of the Peking-Mukden line within the Great Wall shall be protected by Chihli troops and the Fengtien troops shall assume responsibility for the protection of the section outside the Wall.

6.—All military, administrative, judicial and other officials of the Three Eastern Provinces shall be appointed by the Central government through Fengtien's recommendations.

7.—Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang may retain their statutory remittances to the Central government for the payment of three divisions and Mixed brigades to be maintained by the Three Eastern Provinces and, if there be any deficit, it shall be made up by the Central government.

8.—The salt revenues of the Three Eastern Provinces shall be handed over to the Salt Commissioners but such revenues may be appropriated for paying the arrears on Manchurian troops.

9.—The Central government shall address the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces in official despatches as "tulis" (Military Governors) and "sheng-changs" (Civil Governors).

10.—The Central government shall sanction any recommendations by the Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang authorities concerning the awarding of orders of merit, decorations or other official ranks.

11.—With the exception of judicial and customs officials who are to be directly appointed by the Central government, other officials may be freely appointed by the Fengtien authorities.

12.—Chihli troops shall be stationed within the Great Wall and Fengtien troops without, for defensive purposes, but Shanhaikuan shall be jointly guarded by gendarmes and inspectors despatched by both sides. No troops of either side shall be allowed to enter Shanhaikuan.

13.—The five districts east of Chaoyang in Jehol shall be handed over to the control of the Fengtien troops.

14.—The losses sustained in the Chihli-Fengtien war shall be borne by the Central government, no indemnity to be paid by either side to the other.

15.—The Fengtien and Chihli troops defending the borders shall keep within their respective posts and any who dare to pick a quarrel shall be dealt with according to military law.

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16.—Fengtien and Chihli shall each work for permanent peace between the two parties and neither side shall disturb the peace by lending help to rebels.

17.—Fengtien may recommend men of talent to be members of the Cabinet.

18.—Opium cultivation and traffic shall be vigorously suppressed.

19.—Fengtien may appoint delegates to participate in conferences on diplomatic affairs.

20.—No territory, railway or mines in the Three Eastern Provinces shall be mortgaged for foreign loans.

Wu Pei-fu's Unification Plans Showing Results

Commenting on the situation in North China in connection with the foregoing terms offered Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the North-China *Daily News* (Shanghai) states editorially: "The outstanding feature to-day in northern indeed in all China, is the swelling political stature of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. In Szechuan, with the overthrow and temporary disappearance of Hsiong Keh-wu and his troops, Marshal Wu's ascendancy appears complete. Eastwards his influence extends through Shantung to support itself on the navy at Tsingtao. To the south, his own man Hsiao Yao-nan is Tuchun of Hupeh while another adherent Chao Heng-ti, who successfully withstood Tan Yen-kai's invasion from Canton last summer, appears to hold Hunan firmly. Arrangements are being made for a further attack on the Kuomintang of Kuangtung from Fukien. In Kuangsi General Lu Yung-ting gradually extending his power is also a friend of Marshal Wu. Not since the days of President Yuan Shih-kai has there been any system of alliances and spheres of influence so extensive as that which Marshal Wu has gradually contrived. It looks unwieldy. But from a military point of view, all that is necessary to Marshal Wu is that the districts east and south, west and northwest should be kept quiet. He himself is the spearpoint of any operations, holding the great advantage over his foes that he leads his own troops in person."

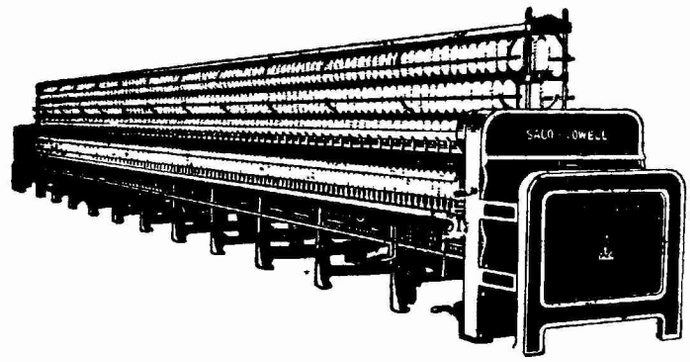
Jealousy of Wu Pei-fu

The press reports indicating that President Tsao Kun is responsible for the attempted rapprochment with Chang Tso-lin are apparently somewhat misleading, for Chang is reputed to be relentless in his forgiveness of Wu for the defeat administered him in 1922 and therefore hopelessly opposed to any alliance with Wu directly or indirectly. On the other hand, it is next to impossible to conceive any split between Wu Pei-fu and President Tsao, for Wu has risen to leadership under Tsao Kun and has always shown great loyalty to his chief. Tsao depends upon Wu for his position, and Wu on the other hand has had no aspirations for the presidency or other political power than that he can exercise by holding the weight of military power. The North-China *Daily News* explains this: "There is nothing inconsistent in this as the president's name could be used as a blind." The opinion is that the Tientsin and Loyang cliques are seeking by alliance with Chang Tso-lin "to control Tsao Kun and interrupt Wu Pei-fu's triumphal processions into east, west and south," to use the words of Rodney Gilbert, a Peking correspondent. The *Daily News* ends the above-quoted editorial with the query: "Are we on the way towards another *coup d'etat*, with yet another government in Peking, claiming to be the only true, original and legal?"

There is not wanting opinion in foreign circles that Marshal Wu's successes have led the foreign powers to consider giving him some support, moral at least. A party of American officials from the Army and Peking legation are making a trip to Wu's headquarters at Loyang to consult with Wu, which some interpret to mean a measure of foreign support for Wu.

Sino-Soviet Relations

The Chinese press reported on May 17 that Moscow had instructed its Envoy Karakhan to enter into negotiations with China with a view to setling all outstanding questions. Karakhan has not yet replied to a note sent by Foreign Affairs Minister Koo several weeks ago. Envoy Karakhan has endeavored to establish the fact that Sino-Soviet relations were broken off because of foreign pressure brought to bear on China. First Karakhan complained of France. Recently he has tried to impute interference on the part of the United States because of a note sent the Chinese government on May 3, in which the United States called attention to 13th Resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Washington Conference, whereby China assumed responsibility for the obligations of the Chinese Eastern Railway to foreigners, and stating that China could not transfer that responsibility. The note further states that America in no way wishes to obstruct a Sino-Russian understanding or treaty. Moscow informed China that the note should be rejected, and immediately Peking diplomatic circles began to hum with indignation. Koo's participation in China's foreign relations came very near ending abruptly on May 16 when, instead of himself opening a box sent him, he ordered it opened by his servants. The parcel



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contained a bomb which exploded wounding three servants, though none fatally. The sender is still unknown as is any motive except jealousy.

Sino-German negotiations seem to be approaching a settlement. It is reported that a slight alteration of the proposed Sino-German agreement is suggested whereby the Germans would present the drawn bonds and coupons for payment and turn over the proceeds to the Chinese instead of the latter receiving the reserve fund direct, as the former plan might lead to some opposition on the part of other bondholders. The liabilities on the German bonds are said to be about $9,000,000. Arrangements would be made regarding the balance of some $6,000,000.

Rumor of Sun Yat-sen's Death Proven False

After suspense of several days, Dr. Sun Yat-sen finally disproved all rumors and suspicions as to his death by appearing at his office and following out his round of duties. In the meantime, Pekjng officialdom had started mourning his death, mandates conferring posthumous honors on Sun were considered, and telegrams were sent Marshal Wu Pei-fu to submit plans for gaining control of and maintaining order in Canton and Kwantung. Several Chinese and Japanese newspapers carried obituary editorials, and this probably happened all over the world when the message of his death was cabled out through *Reuters*. Apparently no change in the *status quo* occurred in Canton, but Dr. Sun vented his wrath over the event by arresting *Reuters* Canton correspondent, Hin Wong, for whom he has had animosity for a long time. Latest reports from Hin Wong were to the effect that he was "in danger".

Affairs in Japan

Japan has been cooling off since the hotly contested elections of May 10. The leaders of the constitutional parties, the Kenseikai, the Seiyukai, and the Kakushin Club, held a joint-meeting May 18, and passed a resolution to the effect that inasmuch as the constitutional parties had secured the majority of M. P.'s as a result of the last general election, the Kiyoura Cabinet should resign in a body without delay. It was further decided that a joint-meeting of M. P.'s belonging to the three Constitutional parties would be held on the 30th instant, and that conferences be held on every Tuesday.

More calamity was heaped upon Tokio by a conflagration which destroyed about 1,000 houses on May 16. Because of the fire some of the plans for entertaining the American airmen had to be abandoned, but they will receive as hearty a reception as conditions permit, press reports announced.

Filipinos Lose Hope of Immediate Independence

A *United Press* cable of May 16 stated: "While members of the Philippine independence missions admit they are disappointed at the attitude of Congress in regard to the Islands, they have agreed that they will use all their efforts toward making the commonwealth a success under United States control, if independence cannot be obtained now. They agreed with the American business men that something must be done at once to quiet conditions and get business on a normal basis." On May 17, a minority report of 8 members of the U. S. House of Representatives insular affairs committee urged immediate independence. Military authorities in the Philippines department have recently discussed tentatively plans for the gradual concentration of the United States forces in the Philippines at Fort McKinley and Corregidor Island. At present the United States troops are garrisoned at seven widely separated points in the islands.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

May 14. Russo-Japanese conference thought near.——Bill for remission of U. S. share of China Boxer Indemnity now before Coolidge for signature.

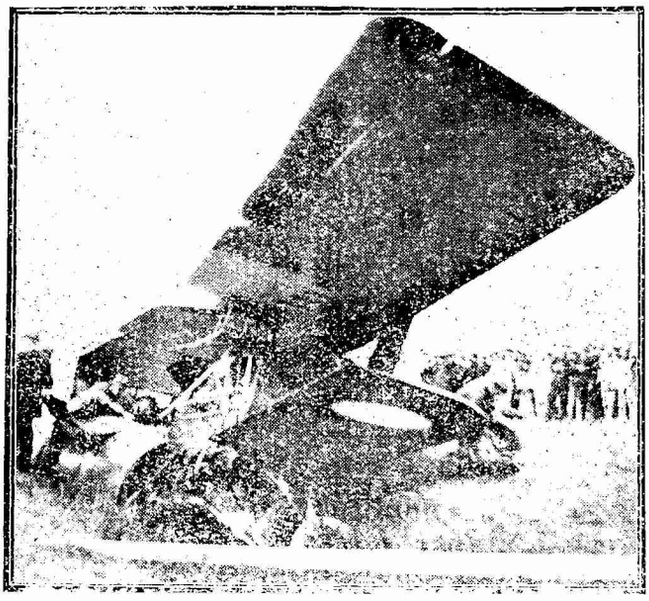
May 15. Coolidge holds conference in effort to compromise on Japanese exclusion from U.S.A.——Senator Underwood drops out as Democratic presidential candidate.——Coolidge vetoes Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

May 16. British officials express satisfaction with progress of Anglo-Soviet conference.——French (Poincare) cabinet to resign June 4.——House of Commons votes down bill for nationalization of mines.——U. S. Senate passes immigration bill with Japanese exclusion next July 1, by 69 votes to 9.

May 17. U. S. House of Representatives passes Soldiers' bonus bill over Coolidge's veto.——Turks ascribe Japan's delay in ratifying Lausanne Treaty to French influence.——Minority members of U. S. House insular affairs committee urge immediate independence of Philippines.

May 19. Coolidge's veto of Soldiers' Bonus Bill overridden by both houses of Congress.——Mussolini and Belgian premier discuss calling of reparations parley.——U. S. Ambassador to Japan, Cyrus E. Woods, resigns.

American Fliers Are First to Cross Pacific



The finish of the Breguet plane which bore the French fliers from Paris to Shanghai

May 17 will go down in the annals of aviation as marking the first flight across the Pacific Ocean, and Americans are proud that the feat was accomplished by three American aviators. Bad weather held the American airmen at Attu Island from May 10 to 17, and when the flight was attempted a severe snowstorm forced the fliers to alight in the ocean for 6 hours. They were lacerated by the wind and sleet. The distance of 936 miles, including the 6 hour stop, took 12 hours and 10 minutes. On arriving at Paramushiru in the Kurile Islands, northern Japan, the Americans had covered 5,335 miles in 73 hours actual flying time. They were 17 days behind schedule, due to the misfortunes which befell Major Martin, but now across the Pacific, they plan to make up lost time and arrive back in Santa Monica, California, by September 1. On May 19, the fliers reached Toshimoye; and were expected in Tokio May 22.

French Plane Smashed in Shanghai Landing

International sympathy was felt at the break of luck which met the French ace D'Oisy on the landing field at Shanghai after a successful flight on May 20 from Canton, a distance of 750 miles covered in 9 hours. Crowds which had been anxiously waiting at the Kiangwan Race Course for several hours broke forth in cheers about four in the afternoon when the French plane came into view from the south. After circling the course at considerable altitude, D'Oisy alighted on the field inside the track from the West and his machine had almost spent its velocity in a quarter mile course when the spectators who were rushing to the spot were suddenly horrified to see the tail of the machine rise in the air and come to a dead stop. The plane had run into one of the narrow ditches which cut up the entire region about Shanghai, and the body of the plane was hopelessly smashed. Neither D'Oisy nor his mechanician Vesin were in the least injured. D'Oisy made the trip from Hanoi to Canton on May 18. General Lu of Chekiang province offered D'Oisy a smaller Breguet plane, and the flight to Tokio will be resumed.

British and Portuguese Fliers Delayed

The British flier MacLaren resumed his flight from the center of India, halfway between Karachi and Calcutta on May 13, flying to Allahabad. On the 16th, flight was continued to Calcutta successfully. MacLaren was again forced to await overhauling of his machine, but expected to be underway by May 21.

The Portuguese flier has been marooned at Pipar, India, waiting a new plane from Portugal. A fresh start was expected to be made by May 22.

While the American, French, British and Portuguese have been flying across continents, the Australians have been doing a bit on their own. On April 6, Wing-Commander Goble and Officer MacIntyre left Melbourne on a flight around Australia. They arrived back at their starting point on May 19, after a trip of 8,500 miles, completed in 90 flying hours.

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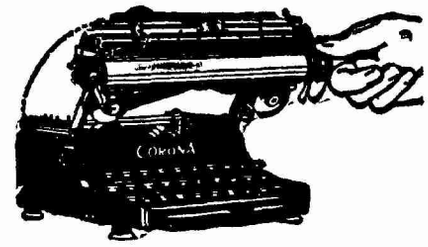

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DAILY BREAD, by Wilfrid Gibson $ 3.50
"A very unusual book...Mr. Gibson has gone straight to the heart of things, and has interpreted it to us in languge that is singularly clear, direct and dignified."—The New York Times.

COLLECTED POEMS, by Vachel Lindsay $ 7.70
Not only the complete contents of his previously published volumes of verse are here, but also the occasional poems that have appeared scattered through his prose work.

POEMS FROM LIFE, edited by Oliver Herford $ 5.50
A collection of the best and wittiest poetry from the American Magazine of Humor. They offer interesting contrasts to the English verses both in manner and viewpoint.

ROMAN BARTHOLOW, by Edwin Arlington Robinson $ 3.50
Mr. Robinson describes this striking new poem as a dramatic narrative in verse.

WILD EARTH, by Padraic Colum $ 1.50
"The book of verse that established Padraic Colum as one of the greatest interpreters of peasant thought and feeling in Ireland, is issued with the addition of several poems of a more recent date."—Review of Reviews.

VOICES OF THE SOUTHWEST, by Hilton R. Greer $ 3.50
Here is a book for all lovers of stirring verse. Mr. Greer has collected in this volume many poems that have a strong local flavor as well as verse on varied themes by the well-known writers of the southwest.

THE POETIC MIND, by F. C. Prescott $ 4.00

GRANITE AND ALABASTER, by Raymond Holden $ 2.50

Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

New Books and Publications

Wandering in Northern China

By Harry A. Franck. Century Company: New York and London: 1923.

Mr. Franck, (permission is begged to insure the reader's acquaintance with generally known information), about 20 years ago on being graduated from college, made a vagabond journey around the world. His experiences in a book of that title, with unusual photographs, not only were and are widely read, but furnished inspiration for a huge mass of, and interest in, 20th century vagabond writings. Mr. Franck subsequently wrote of his experience as a policeman in the Panama canal zone, Vagabonding Down the Andes, Working North from Patagonia, Roaming Through the West Indies, and experiences in Europe immediately after the war. With such professional knowledge of travel and such background for comparison, the author landed in the Far East about three years ago and spent more than two years wandering through Korea and China—Manchuria, Mongolia and north of the Yangtze river. Mr. Franck's family resided in Peking while he traveled. His observations are no longer those of a purely adventurous, worldly irresponsible youth. For the adventure-loving reader, Wandering in Northern China will not have the fascination of Mr. Franck's earlier works; but for the person desirous of information as to how the masses of Chinese live in comparison with peoples of other countries, there is probably no book to be had which covers so wide a range of life in China. He writes admirably, with sympathy but keen perception, and with absolute candor. The book includes 171 excellent photographs. The result is authoritative. Mr. Franck is at present in southern China writing a sequel to his wanderings in the North.

Excerpts from the author's Foreword are worthy of quotation: "In our land (America) there are many very false ideas about China. How great must be the misinformation at home which caused our late president to say that all China really needs is more credits. I have merely set down the things that most interested me. On the everyday life of the people, of the mudsill of society, I find my attention habitually focusing. I have tried to show their lives."

Mr. Franck's descriptions of people and places are wonderfully vivid. None is better than another though individual interests may lend greater interest to certain of the author's wanderings. The trip across the Gobi Desert by automobile and the stay in Urga are extremely interesting, as were the author's journeys in Shantung province. Places of tourist interest receive a share of attention, but mainly one gets most enjoyment from Mr. Franck's observations in trains, wheelbarrows, and other queer vehicles, his nights in Mongolian tents, Chinese hotels, and his contacts with officials, beggars, donkey-drivers, missionaries, and farming people. The seriousness, pitifulness, horror and squalidity of the depictions are always relieved by the author's good-natured humor, and he never sets himself up in final judgment of what he sees.

The author admired such Chinese as Mei Lan-fang, the famous actor, General Wu Pei-fu, and many others with whom he came in contact. His disgust with the filth and ignorance of the Chinese masses, the dishonesty and cruelty of Chinese soldiery, and general inefficiency is equally frankly expressed. His impressions of Japanese, Koreans, Russians and Chinese as a whole can not be flattering to any one of the nationalities *en toto;* but the facts of the book seem undeniable. It would be a cataclysmic step forward if foreigners and Orientals would appraise themselves of and acknowledge facts such as set forth by Mr. Franck, and join hands to work towards improving conditions rather than doing as those who should know better are doing, basing their actions on absurdly false premises. Mr. Franck's book is a distinguished contribution to this end.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by
H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.
Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Chinese in British Malaysia

References: 416,418,420,422

Questions: 1. Has it been easier for Chinese to travel abroad by land or by sea? Explain. 2. What and where is Malaysia? 3. How long have the Chinese had important dealings with Malaysia? 4, How many Chinese enter Malaysia yearly? 5. What are the two main classes of Chinese here? 6. Why have the Chinese been favored by the British Administrators in Malaysia? 7. Discuss the question and the method of protection of the Chinese in British Malaysia. 8. What can you say as to the economic position of the Chinese here? 9. What is the policy of the British government in Malaysia as to opium? 10. What interesting points are discussed in the letter from Malaysia here quoted? 11. Why do so few Straits Chinese return to settle in China? 12. Who are the Babas? 13. What has Sir Frank Swettenham to say of the Chinese in British Malaysia? Why?

Topic 2: Sino-German Negotiations

References: P. 436

Questions: 1. With which country—France or Germany—is China at present having better luck in her negotiations? 2. Why have the Sino-German negotiations been carried on secretly? 3. For what do the negotiations provide? 4. When were the Reorganization and the Hukuang loans contracted? 5 What is a *quid pro quo*, and what is said to be Germany's in this case?

Topic 3: Japanese Questions in the U. S.

References: P. 436,411

Questions: 1. What has President Coolidge been trying to get the Congressional committee to do in reference to the Japanese question? 2. Has he been successful? 3. What is the present Japanese attitude on the matter? 4. Was this question used as campaign material in the recent general election in Japan? 5. What action has been taken in regard to Article 28? Will this please the Japanese?

Topic 4: Franco-Japanese Negotiations

References: P. 436

Questions: 1. Who is the Governor-General of French Indo-China? 2. Why is he now visiting Japan? 3. Along what lines is it expected that the Japanese and French may cooperate in the Far East? 4. What reasons can you give for growing friendship between the two countries?

Topic 5: The General Election in Japan

References: Pp. 435-6

Questions: 1. What are "general elections" and when were they held in Japan? 2. How many parties are there in that country? 3. What is the significance of the Seiyuhonto Party? Which are the Opposition Parties? What is the parliamentary meaning of "Opposition" 4. On what questions was the election fought? 5. Who is the present Premier? Will he remain in office? Explain. 6. Who are the Peers, and why are they unpopular governmentally in Japan?

Topic 6: Filipino Independence

References: P. 436

Questions: 1. What hearings on this question are now going on in Washington? 2. What are the main claims made by the Filipino leaders? Who are the leaders? 3. What are the arguments made by American business men in the islands? 4 What is the meaning of the term "studied inactivity" quoted here?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Tsingtao Affairs

References: Pp. 409-10

Questions: 1. How long ago did the Japanese evacuate Tsingtao? 2. What has been accomplished during the first years of China's restored power in this area? 3. What recent changes have been made? 4. Who is Mr. D. Y. Lin? How has he distinguished himself in Tsingtao? 5. What part has America played in the Tsingtao and Shantung question? 6, What is the annual revenue of Tsingtao supposed to be? 7. What is General Wu Pei-fu's relation to the new administration supposed to be? 8. What are the plans of the new officials in Tsingtao?

Topic 2: The Crisis of the Chinese Government

References: Pp. 412,415-16

Questions: 1. What is the source of this article? 2. What is the meaning of the donkey story told here? 3. What misunderstandings have the foreign Powers had of the power of the Central government in China? Can you give illustrations? 4. How old is the treaty regime in China? 5. What is Mr. Denby's idea as to how China should be helped? Do you agree with it? 6. What does Mr. Denby think of Chang Tso-lin? Tell why you agree or disagree with him.

Topic 3: Mr. Pei-Yu Chien's Ideas on Chang Tso-lin

References: Pp. 413-14

Questions: 1. Why does Mr. Chien think there is no danger of war in North China? 2. What ideas do you get of General Chang Hsueh-liang? 3. What non-warlike measures are being taken by him and his father in Manchuria? 4. How many regular troops are there in the Eastern provinces? 5. What is the status of flying in Manchuria?

Topic 4: News from Szechuan

References: P. 434

Questions: 1. How is General Yang Sen getting along in Szechuan? 2. What is his attitude toward old customs? 3. What is the significance of the report of his aid to Medical Schools? Why is it difficult ordinarily to get bodies for dissection? Why are they necessary? 4. Why is it reported that there will be no issue of paper money? 5. What are Mr. Muir's fears as regards General Yang's future in Szechuan?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the early part of the week has been keeping steady and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range. At the close, however, the undertone was steady to firm with the net result of a moderate advance from last week's level.

The chief interest from now on will be in the progress of the next crop. Planting has been delayed on account of wet and cold weather that we have had during the past two weeks; dry weather from now on will be very essential. Returning to the immediate future, the outlook as it appears today does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations as the season being now so nearly over, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner, and conservatism should, therefore, be the keynote of any operation entered into at the present time.

Yarn.—During the early part of the week the yarn market has been keeping steady and at the close, the undertone of the market was firm. Business for export has been booked some 4,000 to 5,000 bales and some 600 to 700 bales direct business with the mills have been recorded From present indications, we look for better markets in the future.

Liverpool, May 15, 1924

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	18.16	Pence
" July	16.92	"
" Oct	14.73	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, May 15, 1924.

New York Market:—

July	29.35	Cents
Oct.	25.56	"
Dec	24.90	"
Jan	24.55	"
Mar	24.60	"
Spot	32 05	"

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, May 15, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

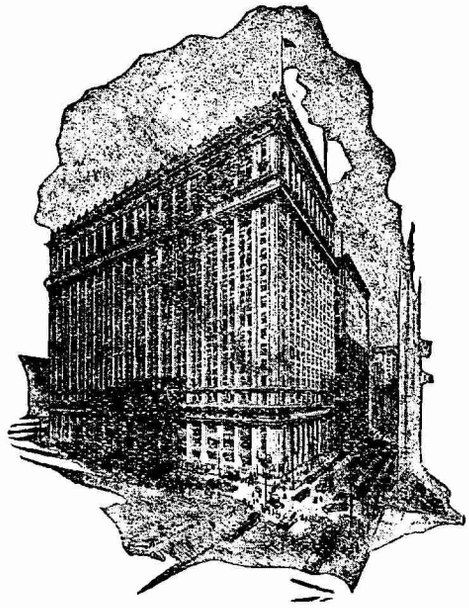
Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	567	per Khandy.
" " " " " New crop		513	" "
Fully Good Bengal, May	"	530	" "
Fine Oomra, May	"	548	" "

Market:—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

Tangchow, Spot	Tls.	50.00
Shanghai, Spot	"	45.50
M-ginned, Spot	"	45.50
Taichong, Spot	"	46.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	"	47.00
Ningpo, Spot.	"	44.50

Market:—*Steady*



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Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, May 21st, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver for "spot" deliver. at 34 5/16d. is 3/16d. up, the quotation for two months forward at 34 1/4d. is 1/16d up. Our official rate for T/T on London followed with a rise of 3/4d. to/3/3 1/4d., which is about 3/4d. below the parity of silver. As far as exchange business in connection with trade is conserned there still appears to be more demand for "Gold T/T than cover offering. Our local Gold Dealers have been selling earlier in the week and this with the rise in silver, due to purchases against previous short sales by China, and from other quarters has made a firm market. We closed quiet with 3/3 3/4d. for early T/T on London and 1/16d. forward.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

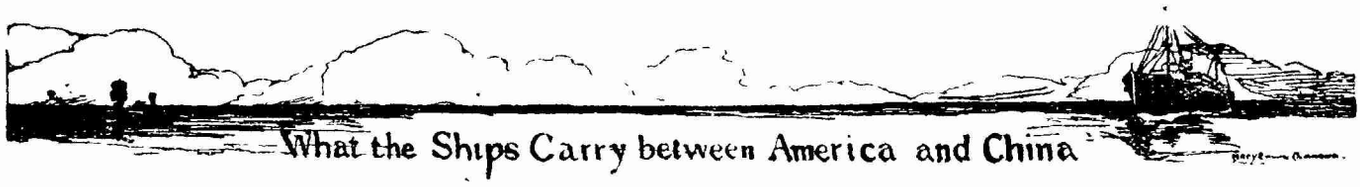
Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 39,968,000 an increase of Tls. 1,234 000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 47,630,000 a decrease of $ 1,540,000
Silver Yen, ...Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls 74 821,000 as against Tls. 48,780,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for April	Thursday May 15	Friday May 16	Saturday May 17	Monday May 19	Tuesday May 20	Wednesday May 21
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*pening closing*	*pening closing*
T/T London	3 2.272	3/2 1/8	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/3	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4
D/Dtts ,,		3/2 3/8	3/2 5/8	3/2 5/8	3/3 1/8	3/3 3/8	3/3 3/8
4m/s ,,		3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/3 3/4	3 3 1/4	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2
T/T India	227.076	226 1/2	227 1/4	227	229 3/4	231 1/4	231 1/4
T/T France	1,135 869	1185	1200	205	1235	1295	1330
T/T N Y.	69.326	70	70	70	71	71 1/8	71 1/4
T/T H'ong	3.706	73 1/8	73 1/8	73 1/2	7 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/4
T/T Japan	59 598	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 1/8	57	56 3/4	56 3/4
T/T Batavia	191.587	193 1/8	193 1/2	193 1/2	196	197	197
T/T Straits	73.435	72 1/4	72 3/8	72 3/8	72	71 1/2	71 1/8
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3 4.272	3/4 1/2	3/4 1/2	3 4 1/8	3 5	3/5 1/2	3/5 1/4
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3/4 5/8	3/5 1/8	3/5 3/8	3 5 1/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3 4.772	3/4 7/8	3 4 7/8	3 4 7/8	3/5 3/8	3/5 5/8	3/5 5/8
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,213.261	1255	1270	1275	1305	1365	1400
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72 826	73 1/8	73 1/8	73 1/8	74 1/8	74 3/4	74 3/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74	74	74	75	75 1/4	75 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	May 15	May 16	May 17	May 19	May 20	May 21
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 1/8	33 7/16	33 11/16	33 13/16	34	34 1/16
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 65 1/4	G. $. 65 1/8	G. $. 65 3/8	G. $. 65 3/8	G $. 66	G $. 66 1/8
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 278 00	Tls. 276 80	Tls. 275 10	Tls 271 50	Tls. 272 00	Tls. 271 10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 10	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72 0375	72 0625	72.1375	72.075	72.0125	72.05
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	4 1/2 %	4%	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %

*Closing Price in London for Previous day
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 81 34
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 436
London open Market rate of Dis.	3 m/s. 3%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6
,, ,,	4 3%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/6
,, ,,	6 3 1/8 %	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/10



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

Fyi Pls. – ... or 133 1/3 pounds. Bls – Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands, Hk Tls – Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Apr. Ts. 1.29 equal Gold

S. S. Tsuyama Maru, April 12, To New York

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	1,680
Bristles	,,	50
Camphor	,,	501
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	48
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	15
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	1,875
Hair, Human	,,	10
Hides Buffalo	,,	205
Intestines, Pigs, Salted	,,	44
Oil, Wood	,,	2 103
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1 095
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	9.000
Skins Doe	,,	29 970
,, Goat, Untanned	,,	25,000
,, Mole	,,	6 605
,, Rabbit	,,	10.000
,, Sheep	,,	5,000
,, Weasel	,,	3,000
Umbrellas, Paper	,,	590

S. S. Celtic Prince, April 7, from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	540
,, Files, Old	,,	378
,, Horseshoes, Old	,,	2,284
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,531
Wire Shorts	,,	420
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	19,119
Extract, Oak Bark	,,	84
Gum Arabic	,,	34
Indigo Paste Artificial	,,	1,043
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	990
Paper, Unclassed	,,	512
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,644
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Clocks	Pcs.	432
Typewriters	,,	87
Turpentine	Galls.	84
Cigarettes	Mille	47,500
Cigars	,,	35
Glass, Window, Colored	Sq. ft.	1,000
Leather, Sandals	Pairs	396

S. S. President Polk, April 24, To Boston

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	203
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls	25
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	769
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	64
Hyson other Ports	,,	43
Antimony, Crude	,,	420
,, Regulus	,,	1,512
Bristles	,,	317
Camphor	,,	100
Egg Albumen, Mois	,,	126
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	864
Feathers	,,	463
Hair, Human	,,	43
Hides, Buffalo	,,	178
Oil, Camphor	,,	280
Skins, Doe	Pcs.	10,000
,, Goat Untanned	,,	82,298
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	738
Lace, Cotton	,, ,,	2,203

S. S. Teucer, April 9, from U. S. A.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	7,031
Waterproof Cloth	,,	2,089
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	1
Iron Wire, Defective	,,	87
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,106
Leather, Sole	,,	16
Paper Cigarettes, on Bobbins	,,	108
,, Unclassed	,,	546
Soda, Silicate of	,,	49
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,843
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	14,069
Rum	,,	9,481
Cigarettes	Mille	67,550
Shoes	Pairs	1,632

S. S. West Keats, April 1, from U. S. A.

Muslins, Dyed, 42 yd	Pcs.	130
Motor Trolley	,,	1
Iron Bars	Pls.	1,133
,, Tubes	,,	861
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	1,313
Wire Shorts	,,	465
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	270
Cheese	,,	13
Paper, Coated	,,	284
Wax, Paraffin	,,	4,924
Timber:		
Softwood Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	632,491
Softwood, Clear	Sup ft	18,467
Machinery	Hk Tls.	42,903

S. S. Wawalona, April 15, from U. S. A

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	3 785

S. S. Misty Law, March 11, from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Supt. ft	3 503 577

S.S. Iyo Maru, April 9, from U.S.A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	504
Flour, Wheat	,,	515
Ginseng, 3rd Quality	Catties	75

S. S. Dacre Castle, April 26 To Boston

Bristles	Pls.	40

To New York.

Bristles	,,	52
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs	26,200

S. S Keemun, April 26 To Philadelphia

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	Pls.	38
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	6,646

To Boston.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 254	Pls.	1,000
Wool, Sheep's	,,	512

To New York

ntimony, Regulus	,,	1,460
Bristles	,,	140
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	171
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	285
,, Moist	,,	252
Intestines, Pigs,' Salte		63
il, Wood		156
Skins, Doe	Cs.	4 850

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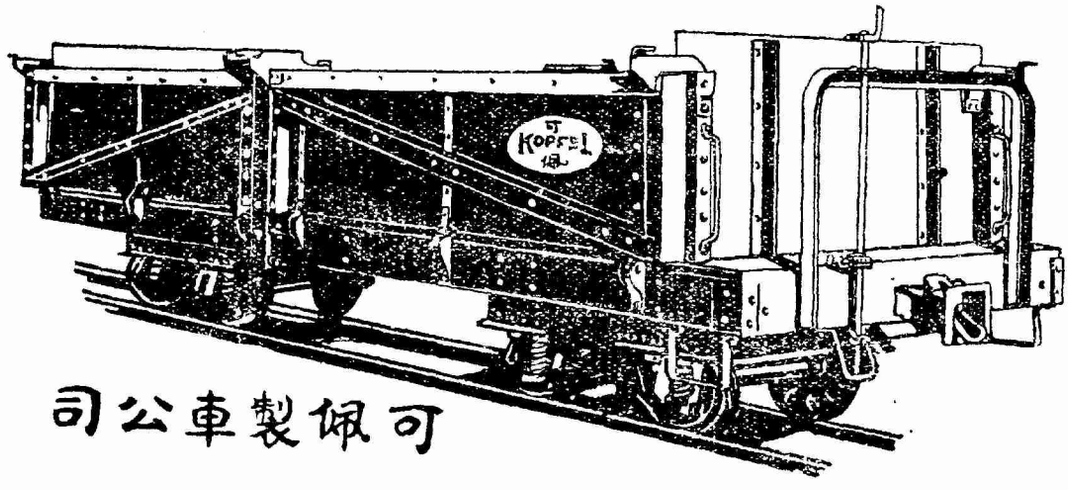

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28-501

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Burton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER. } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U.S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

May 14, 1924, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion for new trial; submitted.

" 14 " " " 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v International Banking Corporation et al.; on motion for new taial; submitted.

" 15, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co (D. Biedermamm) Ltd. v Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., on exceptions to account; continued.

" 16, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd; on motion to tax costs; continued

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA.
CHEKIANG BANK v. CHARTERED BANK.
(Continued from last week)

on the deposit receipts on behalf of the Chartered Bank on account of debts due to them by Theo. Sopher & Co., nor did the Chartered Bank hear anything further about the matter until July 8th when he states that Mr. York of the Chekiang Bank came to ask him whether the Chartered Bank recoganised the lien of the Chekiang Bank in the deposit receipts. Mr. Forrest told him they did not and referred him to their letter of Dec. 10th. Mr. York states that he only went to see Mr. Forrest to ask about the financial position of Theo. Sopher & Co. But the letter he wrote on July 11th does not confirm his memory as to what had occurred but on the other hand does confirm Mr. Forrest's recollection of what took place. Mr. York writes on July 8th as confirmed to us by your "memo" of the 23rd. Jan. last, in reply to our request of the same date we hereby confirm our confidential call on you this morning with the advice that you hold the above (our registered lien on deposit receipts) in case of need, subject to eventual disposal."

It appears that Theo. Sopher & Co. had also given the Chartered Bank a lien on some cargo as well as the security of the deposit receipts, but when they went to take possession of the cargo it was non-existent. The loan by the Chekiang Bank to Theo. Sopher & Co., was further extended to Feb. 11th then to February 25th, to Mar. 18th and for several further periods, and on April 18th a new loan form was drawn up in which the securities by the deposit receipts were set out in the "Particulars" of the loan form. But no further communication was made to the Chartered Bank.

I do not consider that there is any necessity for me to go into the facts after Dec. 1921-Jan. 1922, nor do I consider that there is any necessity for me to comment on the many reported cases on assignment and lien which have been cited before me; because on the facts alone—that is the correspondence and the loan form—I am able to arrive at the conclusion that there was no assignment of the deposit receipts to the Chekiang Bank nor charge on the receipts given to the Chekiang Bank either on Dec. 9th or Jan. 7th.

The assignment or charge on Dec. 9th is admitted to have been recalled. Under the Act. 1873, sec. 25, to be complete an assignment must comply with the following conditions:—

It must be in writing under the hand of the assignor. The assignment must be absolute and not temporarily, to be by way of charge express notice in writing of the assignment must be given to the debtor, from whom the assignor would have been entitled to claim the debt.

The alleged assignment of Jan. 9th can only be the Loan Form signed by Theo. Sopher & Co. This

May 17, 1924, Cause No. 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; on motion to tax costs; continued.
" 19, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Lld. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd; on motion to tax costs; submitted.
" 19, " " " 2494, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; on motion to stay action; submitted.
" 19, " " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.; on motion to stay action; submitted.
" 19, " " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; on demurrer; submitted.
" 19, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; on motion for bill of particulars; on motion to set; assigned.
" 19, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; on demurrer, submitted; on motion to set; assigned.
" 19, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion to set; assigned.
" 19, " " " 2430, U. S. v. James Kelly; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. T. Wright and Defendant; sentence suspended.
" 20, " " " 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; testimony taken of plaintiff, Tsien Tsze Chao, Henry Butler, M. L. Gregg; continued.

(Before the Commissioner)

May 13, 1924, Crim. No. 601, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; testimony taken of M. Matenson, S. turz, A. Shepomaga, A. Urquhart, defendant, E. Bish, J. J. Sharp, W. LeMarte, J. W. Pleasant, L. H. Thompson; continued.
" 14, " " " 609, U. S. v. G. Snyder; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 17, " " " 611, U. S. v. L. C. Perry; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 17, " " " 601, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; testimony taken of M. C. Roberts, F. Blackanger, N. Shevchuk; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

May 15, 1924, Cause No. 1915, In re Paul Edmund Dailey's estate; order for closing administration.
" 16, " " " 2352, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car and Body Works; order of discontinuance.
" 19, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; order disallowing bill of costs.
" 19, " " " 2394, Wong Chen Tai v Shanghai Domino Co.; order overruling motion to stay action.
" 19. " " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co ; order overruling motion to stay action.
" 19, " " " 2360, V. Richter v T. Tapia; order overruling demurrer.
" 19, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v he China Press, Inc.; order on motion for bill of particulars.

document does not assign the deposit receipts, does not even mention them. The letter of Theo. Sopher & Co. dated Jan. 7th was never sent or shown to the Chartered Bank. The assignment has never been alleged or even suggested as being absolute as it is always spoken of as a lien on the deposit receipts throughout the whole correspondence. The alleged

(Continued next week)

" 19, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.; order overruling demurrer.
" 19, " " " 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; order dissolving injunction and dismissing action.

(By the Commissioner)

May 14, 1924, Crim. No. 609, U. S. v. G. Snyder; defendant fined $5 and costs.
" 17, " " " 611, U. S. v. L. C. Perry; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 17, " " " 601, U. S. v. L. E. Brown; defendant bound over to the U. S. Court.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 27, 1924, 10 a.m., C. No. 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al
" 28, " 10 a.m., " " 2327, J. P. Fonseca v. Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd.
" 29, " 10 a.m., " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers, Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.
June 3, " 10 a.m., " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import & Export Co.
" 4, " 10 a.m., " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation.
" 5 " 10 a.m., " " 2406, Fanny Cantorovich v. Henry Bagaman.
" 6. " 10 a.m., " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.
Sept. 24, " 10 a.m., " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

May 14, 1924, Cause No. 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Co.; answer.
" 14. " " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation; answer.
" 15, " " " 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. Philippine American Import and Export Co.; motion to hear argument on demurrer and to set.
" 15, " " " 1978, W. Van Buskirk Trustee v. W. P. Strickland; motion for judgment by default.
" 16 " " " 2433, In re adoption of Nieh Chen-Chu, a minor; petition.
" 16, " " " 2434, D. C. Robertson v. E L. Robertson; complaint; affidavit.
" 16, " " " 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al; demurrer; notice of motion.
" 16, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press, Inc.; notice of motion.
" 16, " " " 2352, Waung Yang Sze v. Universal Motor Car and Body Works; discontinuance.
" 16, " " " 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; notice of motion to stay action.
" 16, " " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.; notice of motion to stay action.
" 17, " " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; motion to extend time to plead.
" 17, " " " 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set.
" 17, " " " 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Company; petition for injunction; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 17. " " " 2367, Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; notice of substitution of counsel for plaintiff; reply to amended answer.
" 19, " " " 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co.; affidavit.
" 19, " " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co.; affidavit.
" 19, " " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody; answer.
" 19. " " " 2404, M. Guignard v. American Drug Co.; notice to produce.
" 19, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; answer to second amended petition.
" 19. " " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby; notice of motion.
" 19, " " " 2426, Chinese Maritime Customs v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to dissolve and vacate temporery injunction, and to dismiss; notice of motion.
" 19, " " " 2394, Wong Chen Tai v. Shanghai Domino Co ; praecipe for subpoena duces tecum; subpoena duces tecum issued; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.
" 20, " " " 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; defendant's brief.
" 20, " " " 2396, Lo Lee Sun v. Shanghai Domino Co ; amended answer.

(By the Commissioner)

May 14. 1924, Civil No. 165, A. M. A. Evans v. H. E. Swinehart; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
" 15, " Crim. " 610, U. S. v. P. A. Sargeant; complaint.
" 15, " " " 611, U. S. v. L. C. Perry; complaint.
" 16, " " " 612, U. S. v. F. W. Brooks; complaint.
" 17, " Civil " 164, Z. K. Sung v. E. Rowan; motion for judgment by default.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.50	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											9.05		
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		9.35
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39	Do. d.											13.00		
Wusih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38	Tientsin Central a.											13.20		10.06
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42	Do. d.											21.57		19.50
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—	Tsinanfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											14.38		16.02
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20	Pukow ... a.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Pukow ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			17.29	18.27	0.52
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			18.03	19.26	—
Tsinanfu ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.57	20.46	2.41
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			19.43	21.52	3.53
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			20.32		4.58
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			—		6.26
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	22.00		6.50
Peking ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05			

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20		Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10*	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45		Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan d	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51		Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55		Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex. press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex- press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex- press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex- press R.
Shanghai North ... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai ... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.25*	*9.28*	*13.45*	*15.45*	*17.33*	*18.35*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... d.*	*8.37*	*9.57*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16 07*	*18.49*	..	*22.37*
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ... a.*	*8.55*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	---	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ... d.	..	9.49	11.49	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30	Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45	Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57	Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.37	16.02	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15	Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15